BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818. [NUMBER 1365.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of the Honorable Company's COCHINEAL will be resumed at the General Sale Room in the Bunder at noon on Monday the 26th instant. The terms and conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & C. Act.

BOMBAY,
W. K. & C. Act.'s Office,
21st October 1818.

વકરી-શોમ-વારને-દને-તારીખ ૨ ન
બેમળરમા-થાશે-ને-તે-વકરી-એક-હ
કતા-શુદી-જારી-રેહેશે ૐ
વકરી-દર-દને-બપોરે-ચાલુ-થાશે ૐ
તા- ૨૩ અકટોબર-શને ૧૮૧૮ મે
ગરેજી ૐ

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી

ક્યાણીરકેવરઘેજે
કેલીજેવરગ્રજીઘમંત પધાજી
પર્યતર જીવણ યાચી વર મણી
ન્યાચીપીગ્રજી ભોગપગીતાગ્રેચ ૧
મ્રહે મ્રપેંઘજીછે ઈકતીપીગ્રર્ગછેગ
પગપડાળ્યેંતેચાલીગ્રણીક
પીક્રીગ્રતીચીપબ્રેંમ્રપ્રહજી છે
તગ્રઈક તાગ્રેચ ૨૩ મ્રહે પગ
વેંઘર ભમ ૧૮૧૮ ઈજવી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a dispatch from His Excellency the Viceroy of Goa, notifying that, for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the introduction by Sea into that city of the Cholera Morbus, he had directed all Vessels arriving at Goa from Bombay to be placed under Quarantine for eight days, and had established a Lazaretto on shore for the reception of diseased Persons, in the Event of their declining the option of remaining on board or forthwith leaving the port.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d OCTOBER 1818.

Notice is hereby given;

THAT, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, being Hindoo Holy-days (the Dewalley festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
The 24th October 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Broadah, 12th October 18.8.

ALL Persons having any claims on the estate of the late Lieutenant WILLIAM KENDALL, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, are requested to send them in without delay, to Lieutenant CLARKE of His Majesty's 47th Regiment in charge of the depôt of King's Troops at Colabah, or the Major of the Regiment at Broadah, as may be most convenient; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to pay in the amount of their debts respectively to either of the said persons.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,

J. BURROWES,
Lieut. & Adjt. 47th Regt.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCL. SIDE,

In the goods of ROBERT MILWARD WHITE, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Battalion in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to this Hon'ble Court, that letters of administration in the above goods may be granted to WILLIAM SHOTTON and DAVID MALCOLM of Bombay, merchants and copartners trading under the name and firm of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM and Company; as creditors on the estate of the said deceased: dated the 1st October 18 8.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Capt. MICHAEL HARDCASTLE, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 21st October 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. WILLIAM CHARLES LENN, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. R. WOODHOUSE).

Bombay October 5th, 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Broadah, 12th October 18.8.

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Lieut. & Adjt. 47th Regt.

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MORGAN,
PROCTOR

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Bombay, 21st October 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Bombay October 5th, 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of THOMAS WINGATE Esq, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, October 16th 18 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the undermentioned Treasury acknowledgements of First George, in favor of ALEXANDER BELL Esq., have miscarried, or have been lost between Calcutta and Bombay, viz.t.

No. 202. dated 10th December 1817 for Sicca Rupees, ...19,100
No. 203, dated 2d January 1818 for ditto, ...11,600

Total Sicca Rupees 30,700

Should any person or persons have found these certificates, it is requested that the same be made known to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co. at Bombay, to Mr. E. R. SULLIVAN at Madras, or to the EDITOR of the Government Press in Calcutta.

Madras, 30th September 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

RUSTOMJEE NASSERWANJEE, executor of the late NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, has this day contracted with Andiaroo DADABHOY JAMSETJEE to mortgage one apartment of the house situate in the Honmaun's street without the Town Walls, which was originally mortgaged with CURSETJEE JEWAJEE. Any person or persons having any claims or demands on the same are hereby required to make the same known to Ballajee Dadajee in the Courier Office within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be admitted.

Bombay 21th Oct. 1818.

ખબર-ફીમાંથી-આપીએયને
મરનાર-પારશી-નવરોજજી-નશરવાં
નજી-નો-વકીલ-નંમે-રૂશટંમજી-નશરવાં
નજી-એ-મંધ્યા૩-દાદાભાઇ-જંમશેદ
જી-પારશે-મરનારનાં-ગેફેરનો-ગાલો-એ
ક-ગીરવી-રાખવાનુ-શાનુ-ફીકુછ-એ-
ગેફેર-કેદમાં-કરમાંનની-ગલીમાંથી-એ
મીલકત-આગળ-ખરશેદજી-જીવાજી-પા
રશે-ગીરવી-કતી-એ-ઉપર-કરએક-લો
ક-અગાર-લોધીનો-દાવો-અગાર-લેફેલુ-
ફોમેતો-તે-ઘણીમોએ-આજથી-૧૮
૧૪ માં-બાબાજી-દાદાજી-ખતરીને-ફોરી
અર-કારીશમાં-આવીને-જાફેર-કરે-તે
આર-પછી-એ-દાવો-કબુલ-કરશે-નફી
તા- ૨૩ મી-અકટોબર ૧૮૧૮

Notice is hereby given;

THAT, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, being Hindoo Holy-days (the Dewalley festival) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
The 24th October 1818.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the sale of the Honorable Company's COCHINEAL will be resumed at the General Sale Room in the Bunder at noon on Monday the 26th instant. The terms and conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & C. Act.

BOMBAY,
W. K. & C. Act.'s Office,
21st October 1818.

-શરકારી-નોટીશ-ખબર-થાએ
એવીને-શરકારી-બાબત-માટે
એવીને-શરકારી-બાબ-શ્રીરબનની-
વકરી-શોમ-વારનાં-દને-બપોરે-તારી
ખ ૨૬ આમે-મઢીના-મધે-બંદર-ઉપર
વકરીના-ઠેકાણે-પાછી-વારો-તેનો-કરા
ર-અદાર-વકરીના-ઠાણે-આબમ-કરી-દે
શુ—તા- ૨૧ અકટોબર-શને ૧૮૧૮
ગરેજી ૐ

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

શ્રી

ક્યાણીરકેવરઘેજે
કેલીજેવરગ્રજીઘમંત પધાજી
પર્યતર જીવણ યાચી વર મણી
ન્યાચીપીગ્રજી ભોગપગીતાગ્રેચ ૧
મ્રહે મ્રપેંઘજીછે ઈકતીપીગ્રર્ગછેગ
પગપડાળ્યેંતેચાલીગ્રણીક
પીક્રીગ્રતીચીપબ્રેંમ્રપ્રહજી છે
તગ્રઈક તાગ્રેચ ૨૩ મ્રહે પગ
વેંઘર ભમ ૧૮૧૮ ઈજવી

R. T. GOODWIN,
War. Keep. & Com. Acct.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Monthly General Sale of the WOOLLENS, METALS, and other STORES, will take place on Monday the 2d of November and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. T. GOODWIN,
T. G. GARDINER,
Committee General Sales.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
23d October 18 8,

જાફેર-ખબર-થાએ
એવીને-શરકારી-બનાત-તથા-ધા
નુ-તથાબીજી-જનશની-ફર-મઢીનાની

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates; being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Court, under the Act of the 39th and 40th of George the Third, previous to the 22nd Oct. 1818, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout, and the balances that appear to the Credit of each respective Estate: also of all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 10th March last.

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received,—including Interest to the 31st October. 1817	Amount paid.	Amount in the hands of the Account. General: exclusive of the Current Interest from 1st November 1817.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
John Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel Honorable Company's Service,	59715 1 34	56066 2 16	— — —	3648 3 18	— — —
Sarah Kemp, Widow of Frances Kemp	11578 2 42	866 3 80	10711 2 62		
Richard Williams, Ensign	1435 0 52	375 1 88	1059 2 64		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet Madras Establishment,	1698 0 78	268 0 10	1430 0 68		
John Venture Montano	22588 2 02	2035 1 64	20553 0 38	— — —	— — —
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant	889 2 35	382 3 91	456 2 50		
Matthew Broadly ditto.	135 0 24	24 0 48	110 3 76		
George Murphy; Conductor of Stores	166 0 88	8 0 25	158 0 63		
James Clement Page, Lieutenant	827 3 19	497 3 73	329 3 46		
Thomas Iliffe, Captain	6728 3 40	1081 2 25	5647 1 15		
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks	2033 0 93	495 0 01	1538 0 92		
Robert Gray Mackay, Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt.	5914 1 34	1444 3 06	4469 2 28	— — —	— — —
Jarrett Edwards, Lieut.	4638 1 50	4381 1 06	257 0 44		
William Bowler, C. S.	20884 2 43	17794 2 39	3090 0 04	— — —	— — —
John Sampson, Captain	1532 0 92	113 0 30	1419 0 63		
William Forbes, C. S.	12781 3 46	12781 3 46	— — —	— — —	4167 1 07
William Robinson, Mariner	22602 1 01	17389 3 65	5212 1 36		5200 0 00
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment	1539 3 46	1438 2 21	— — —	101 0 25	101 0 25
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Colonel ditto,	5935 2 60	5610 3 04	324 3 56		324 3 56
Henry Tolcher, Capt. Bombay Establishment,	450 0 00	450 0 00	— — —	— — —	13 0 67
Andrew Mathew, Lieutenant Marine Bombay Establishment,	1224 2 09	1183 2 09	— — —	41 0 00	41 0 00
Samuel Warneford, Assistant Surgeon—— do.	2101 2 15	2101 2 15	— — —	— — —	83 0 80
Thomas James Cocker, Writer C. S.	2183 0 19	2183 0 19	— — —	— — —	9 1 17
Alexander Maxwell, Lieutenant	260 0 2	236 2 94	— — —	23 1 78	23 1 78
James J. Donaldson, ditto	3526 2 64	3520 2 64	— — —	— — —	2258 3 20
Edward C. Bunyan, ditto	3587 3 45	1308 1 35	2279 2 10		
George Sandes, ditto	836 1 75	566 0 12	270 1 63		
Joseph Randall, Ensign	799 2 52	318 3 73	480 2 89		
William Jayne, Lieutenant	899 3 32	547 3 84	351 3 48		
Archibald Montgomery Ramsay, Major	9952 3 50	1198 3 83	8753 3 67		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant	2465 2 51	392 2 09	2072 3 82		
Alexander Campbell, Major,	13289 2 01	13289 2 01	— — —	— — —	9249 3 73
George Wilson, Assistant Surgeon,	3305 3 00	709 0 97	2596 2 03		
James Toulmil, Assistant Surgeon,	3529 2 96	400 3 94	3128 3 02		
William Lewis Jenkins, Master Mariner,	2714 2 82	1002 3 11	1772 0 54	— — —	60 0 80
					1100 0 00
George Skrene Keith, Assit. Surgeon,	1240 2 00	265 3 10	976 2 90		
Thomas Savage Robinson, Lieut.	800 0 00	242 1 00	557 3 00		
David Hogarth, Lieut.	2501 3 45	320 2 36	2175 1 09		
George Layburn, Captain,	20874 0 6.	1807 1 40	19812 0 88	— — —	245 1 67
					18600 0 00
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance,	89 3 10	1. 0 06	— — —	78 3 04	
John Gibson, Lieut, 2d Bat. N. I.	175 3 22	15 1 30	— — —	160 1 92	— — —
Thomas Brown, Ensign, Mar. Bat.	47 1 95	8 3 70	— — —	38 2 25	
George Walter, 6th N. I.	240 0 00	18 0 15	— — —	221 1 25	— — —
John Veitch, Lieut. 4th N. I.	90 0 00	11 0 14	— — —	78 3 86	— — —
Thomas Harrison, Lieut. Eur. Regt.	150 40	14 0 16	— — —	136 0 24	— — —
John McKanna, ditto,	53 0 00	9 0 74	— — —	43 3 26	— — —
Thomas Procter, Lieut 2 | 8th N. I.	128 0 00	12 3 74	— — —	115 0 26	— — —
Wm. A. Barnett, Lieut.	116 3 90	12 1 50	— — —	104 2 40	— — —
George Webb, Sub Conductor,	166 0 32	14 3 50	— — —	151 0 82	
William Taylor, H. C. Marine,	325 3 84	22 3 31	— — —	303 0 53	
Thomas Smith, Lieutenant, 6th N. I.	168 0 00	14 3 74	— — —	153 0 26	— — —
William Stacey, Lieut. Inv.	23 2 00	7 2 84	— — —	15 3 16	— — —
William Carter, Corporal H. M. 84th	1485 1 91	80 3 24	1.88 — —	216 2 67	1188 0 00
G. W. A. T. Grant, Lt. H. C. Ben. Artillery,	448 1 50	25 3 82	— — —	419 1 68	
James Rankin Watson, Lieutenant, Art.	429 1 36	429 1 36	— — —	— — —	401 1 35
William Williams, Conductor,	82 3 20	10 2 70	— — —	72 0 50	
Richard L. Lewis, Midshipman H. C. Marine,	209 1 00	16 3 99	— — —	192 1 01	
William Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Art.	466 0 00	29 3 35	— — —	436 0 65	— — —
John Murray, Sub Conductor,	65 3 85	9 3 33	— — —	56 0 52	
J. Steele, Lieutenant, Eur. Regt.	147 0 72	13 3 68	— — —	133 1 04	— — —
Lionel Inglis, Sub Assist. Surgeon,	476 0 04	152 0 62	— — —	323 3 42	
Maria Jacoba Smith, widow of Lt. Col. Smith	2256 3 57	1750 1 .4	506 2 43	— — —	— — —
Carey Arnell, Lieutenant H. C. Marine	579 3 51	239 1 05	— — —	340 2 46	— — —
George Brody, a Midshipman ditto.	183 3 80	34 3 95	— — —	148 3 85	— — —
John Rawlins, Chaplain Bombay Est.	4113 0 28	2483 3 49	1500 0 00	129 0 79	1500 0 00
James Boyne, Lieut. Madras Est.	1220 0 45	262 1 02	957 3 43	— — —	— — —
George Garrard, Cornet	78 3 35	16 2 76	— — —	62 0 00	— — —
Thomas Anderson Capt. 9th N. I.	1118 2 80	266 2 98	751 2 31	100 1 51	— — —

Rs. 2840-2-89 is amount reported due Coonverjee Bhiccajee,
Rs. 241-3-02 do. ——— do. ——— do ——— Fraucis Tomkins,
Rs. 566-1-27 the balance, is interest accrued since date of Master's report.

A Bill has been filed for a Distribution of this Estate among the Creditors, a Decree pronounced, but the cause is abated.

Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this estate by Lieutenant Col. Alexander Adams, of H. M. 78th regiment, to which regiment the deceased belonged, still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1494, exclusive of Interest, and in England to £166-16-4.

The balance is the distributive share of the deceased's estate to which his son William Bowler the younger became entitled under his Father's Will, the other six children of the deceased having been paid their respective shares.

Paid to Theodore Forbes, Esq. constituted Attorney of the Father of the deceased, the balance of this Estate; pursuant to order of Court 6th June 1818.

Is vested in a Promissory Note of this Government, No. 149, at 9 per cent; and 72 rupees has been paid to Mr. Baillie on account of the current interest due to her.

Is the proportional part of deceased's estate to which Lt. Charles Cobb was entitled.

—Ditto——— do. Lieut. N. Allen was entitled.

Has been paid to R. Woodhouse, administrator to the estate of Capt. Thomas Anderson, the residuary Legatee in the will of J. W. King, Conductor of stores deceased.

Is the proportional part of deceased's estate to which Lieut. R. Bennet was entitled.

Has been paid to R. Woodhouse, administrator to the estate of Capt. Thomas Anderson, the residuary Legatee in the will of J. W. King, Conductor of stores, deceased.

—Ditto——— do. ——— do. ——— do.

—Is the proportional part of deceased's estate to Peter Borly is entitled.

Paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. the constituted attornies of the next of kin of the deceased; pursuant to Court's order 2d October 1818.

Paid to William Shotton Esq. the constituted attorney of the father of the deceased, pursuant to Court's order 29 July 1818.

—Is due to the registrar as Administrator,

—Is vested in a promissory Note of this gov. No. 171 at 9 per Cent.

—Is due to the registrar as Administrator.

Is vested in Bengal promissory Notes for Sic. Rupees 17500 equal at par to Bombay Rupees 18900.

—A claim of Rs. 440 3 81 is filed against this estate.

—Claims for Rs. 995 1 39 are filed against this estate.
—Ditto..... 1165 3 39. ....Do.....Do.
—Ditto..... 174 2 00. ....Do.....Do.
—Ditto..... 1248 1 58 ....Do.....Do.
—Ditto..... 4119 2 23 ....Do.....Do.
—Ditto..... 510 0 58 ....Do.....Do.

—Claims for Rs. 718 0 08 are filed against this estate
—Ditto..... 2494 3 12 ....Do.....Do.
—Is vested in a Bengal Promissory Notes for Sic. Rs. 1100.

Paid 9th June 1818 the Forbes & Co. the constituted attornies of the mother of the deceased.

—Claims for Rs. 629 3 18 are filed against this estate.

—Claims for Rs. 1837 8 54 are filed against this estate.

—Claims for about Rs. 8000 0 00 are outstanding against this estate.
—Ditto for Rupees 1229 0 27 filed against this estate.
A silver watch with the Registrar.
—Is vested in a Promissory Note of this Government at 9 per cent.
—Claims for about Rupees 14,500 filed against this Estate.
Claims for Rs. 25——Ditto——do.
—Ditto for about 4000 are outstanding against this Estate.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

DECEASEDS' NAMES.	Amount received,—including Interest to 31st Oct. 1817.	Amount paid,	Amount in the hands of Accountant General: exclusive of Current interest from 1st November 1817.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Henry George Christ.' Rodgers, Lieut. .. —	1154 0 44	257 3 80	896 0 64		
Thomas George Pattinson Lieut. 2d | 1st N. I.	1580 0 90	279 2 04	1300 2 86	——	—Claims 437.-0 53 filed against this Estate.
Robert Ashmead Pruen Billamore .. .. —	1718 1 19	206 1 65	1431 3 54	——	—Do. of Rupees 4-2-0 is filed against this Estate.
Robert Vincent Kennett, Lieut. .. .. —	4093 2 56	409 0 97	3695 2 59	——	1 1 00 —Is due to the Registrar as Administrator. Claims for Rupees 1402-1.46 are filed against this Estate.
William Smith, Lieut. Marine Batt. .. —	8499 0 69	611 1 83	7887 2 86	——	—A Claim for Rupees 421-1-30 filed Ditto.
Hugh Scott, Major Madras Est. .. .. —	1487 2 48	1487 2 48	——	——	1134 1 72 The balance of this Estate paid E. J. Cook, of Madras, a bond creditor, to whom administration is committed by the supreme court at Madras.
William Nowland, Resident Inhabitant .. —	1469 1 25	291 0 40	1178 0 85	——	—— Judgement and other claims for upwards of 24,000 Rs. are filed against this estate
Hugh Massey Capt. Madras Est. .. —	883 0 00	243 0 10	641 3 40	——	1 3 50 Due Registrar as administrator. Claims above Rs. 3000 0 00 made against this estate
John Lyall, L. Col. .. .. .. —	22425 2 14	4054 2 50	18140 0 19	230 3 45	
Henry Heath, Lieut. .. .. —	293 0 81	17 2 33	——	275 2 48	—— —— —A gold watch with the Registrar.

BOMBAY, 22d OCTOBER 1818.

R. WOODHOUSE,

Registrar.

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 26th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

A QUANTITY of plate and plated articles, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Tea-Pots, large and small Dishes, Saucepans, Water and Table Plates, Salt Cellars &c. &c.; likewise a Handsome Gilt mounted Sabre with steel scabbard, 2 Silver Hunting Watches; belonging to the estate of an officer deceased:—Likewise on the same day will be sold a Trunk of Europe Chintz and Dimity, some superfine round Hats, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 23d October 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH OCTOBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Major Eldridge on the 7th instant.

Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry.

Senior Captain W. Sandwith to be Major, Captain Lieutenant A. Forbes to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain S. Halifax to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Eldridge deceased,—Date of rank, 8th October 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the standing Committee of survey which by the Regulations is composed of the Barrack Master, the Quarter Master of Artillery and Adjutant of Engineers, be in future composed of the two former officers and the Adjutant of Invalids, the Senior being the president.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever there may not be tents in store to supply Cadets entitled to them on being posted to native corps, they be provided by the Commissary General on indent countersigned by the Quarter Master General.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that whenever the employment of public horses in the Guide department of an army in the field may be sanctioned, all supplies required for them are to be provided by the Commissariate department.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH OCTOBER 1818.

Lieutenant J. Michie of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH OCTOBER 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency to Lieutenant Colonel Imlack on private concerns. and to permit him to be absent from his command for one Month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

To those concerned in the calculations of Life Annuities, the following statement may prove interesting.

In a period of 5 years just elapsed, the casualties by death among 1366 military men in the southern peninsula of India, have amounted to 229—of these no less than 114 have happened within the 2 last years. Of those whose residence in India had exceeded 18 years, the proportions of casualties in the above period of 5 years has been nearly 17½ in the hundred.

Under and of 18 years' residence, the casualties for the same time, are in the proportion of nearly 16⅔.

A. B.

THE COURIER,

OCTOBER 24, 1818.

We are extremely sorry to state that the ship Friendship, Captain Horwood, belonging to this port, was totally lost on the south end of the Great Nicobar on the 1st August; but we have the satisfaction of adding that all the crew have been saved, the two brigs that had been dispatched from Prince of Wales Island for their relief having returned with them on the 30th August. Some particulars of the loss will be found amongst the extracts from the Prince of Wales Island Gazettes; and for the following interesting extracts of a letter from a gentleman lately belonging to this unfortunate vessel, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend.

"*Penang 12th Aug.* 1818.

MY DEAR——,

I have just finished a hearty meal, which has given me strength to detail the unfortunate loss of the Friendship, as also of every thing I possessed. On the morning of the 1st August at ½ past 4, the Great Nicobar Island was seen about 2 miles ahead, with breakers close under our bow: We were at that time running under our foresail and three topsails, every exertion was made to bring the ship to the wind, but before it could be accomplished, she struck, and in less than 5 minutes her mizen mast went over the side, the foremast and mainmast having gone through her bottom, the decks completely started, and the water up to her hatches, and every sea in quick succession making a complete breach over her; in that state she remained making most dreadful crashes for about a quarter of an hour, when with a heavy squall and flowing tide she drifted into deep water, which was the only thing that could have possibly saved our lives. We immediately got the boats out and landed the crew. Our state was still a most forlorn one, the seacunnies employed themselves plundering every thing they could get hold of, and the lascars landed without rendering us or the ship any assistance. Our first point now was to secure some arms and ammunition, in which we succeeded as far as procuring 4 or 5 pistols, and as many cutlasses, our next was to get as much provision as we could. Nothing, however, was to be got at but a few fowls, 2 bags of damaged rice, 10 or 12 baskets of potatoes and as many of onions, with which we landed and took up our night's lodging in the jungle, keeping a strict watch during the night, to prevent the seacunnies or Malays taking us by surprize. The next morning the lascars and seacunnies made known their determination of not risking their lives in the boats, and about a quarter of an hour after they all set off for the interior of the island. We immediately made every exertion to get the jolly boat in a state for sea, by 12 o'clock she was perfectly ready, when, with Dr. Gordon and Ensign Massey, two invalid passengers, we left the island, but with little prospect of being able to clear it: in about 2 hours the pintle of the rudder gave way, from which accident, together with our fatigue we narrowly escaped being driven again on the reef. The next day we succeeded in hauling the boat up and repairing our rudder; by six we were so far ready as to be enabled to haul the boat off to the ship's stern, not thinking it proper from our weak state to risk remaining on shore. Early the next morning, the seacunnies returned, and at high water launched the long-boat, they came off to us and expresssd a wish that we should join them in the long-boat, in which we agreed; and with the ebb tide we made a second unsuccessful attempt, the boat being too heavy to make any way against the sea. The next morning early, the lascars returned, not having found any thing whatever to subsist on except cocoanuts; they still persisted in their determination not to take to the boats, but wait in hopes of some ship discovering them. A second time we unanimously agreed to attempt with the jolly boat, the seacunnies having refused to accompany us, stating that the boat was too small and unsafe to cross to the streights of Malacca. We found it quite impossible to get out without assistance; the Captain relanded, and after a very great deal of persuation, eight lascars agreed to accompanying us. We left the island on that day, 18 men in the jolly boat with one bag of damaged rice, 6 baskets of potatoes, 1 of onions and 12 fowls; we cleared the island at six, and arrived here last night, after having been eight days in the boat, during which time, we suffered most severely, wet all night and parched to death during the day. Not one of us saved a change, in fact all I saved was three flannel waistcoasts and my great coat. To morrow at day light we leave with two brigs to relieve the people. I regret to add that we have not met with any kind of assistance from the inhabitants, we are all indebted to the master of the (*Tartar**) for what we now have on.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Accounts from Nagpore dated the 12th October, mention the continuance of successful operations in that quarter. Major Wilson, with a small detachment consisting of a Jemadar's party 6th Bengal cavalry, 160 of the 2d Bat. 1st M. N. I., 80 men depot corps, and 400 reformed horse, carried by assault, on the 7th instant, the large fortified town of Powney, about 25 coss S. E. from Nagpore, on the Wyne Gunga, which the enemy had taken possession of. The number of the enemy was between 1200 and 2000, of which about 150 were killed or drowned in attempting to escape across the river. Their loss would have been more severe, but from the great intricacy of the town and the smallness of our detachment.

The report of the death of Christophe is contradicted in the last English journals.

The accounts from Ceylon are of a satisfactory nature, the pretender to the Kandyan throne has been seized, and the principal chiefs concerned in the late rebellion were making their submission, previous to the arrival of the re-inforcements from Calcutta. A Ceylon Gazette of the 26th September, just received, mentions the arrival of the Success and Britannia transports from Calcutta.

* *This name is indistinctly written in the original, which we regret, as it leaves us ignorant of the person whose conduct forms so striking a contrast to the inhospitality of our countrymen at Penang.*

It will, doubtless, be interesting to the lovers of natural history to learn, that ample means are actually in application, within the limits of our British Indian territory, to accumulate great and valuable additions to the stock of scientific knowledge, of which Europe is already in possession, in one of its most useful and ornamental departments.

We allude to that of Botany. *Dr. Wallich*, the present zealous and able superintendent of the Botanical garden at Calcutta, has completed nearly four hundred pages of an octavo edition of the *Flora Indica*, composed by his lamented predecessor, the late Dr. Roxburgh, to whose indefatigable and laborious exertions, this noble conservatory of plants is greatly indebted for its store of rare and valuable living specimens of the Indian vegetable kingdom. Appended to the general and specific essential characters, systematic descriptions, vernacular and botanic synonyms, are observations on the history, economical uses, mode of culture, stations, and other interesting particulars of the species comprehended in the limits of the work; which cannot fail to render publication, at once instructive and amusing, as well to the general reader as to the scientific student. This gentleman has also established a communication with Nepaul, by the dispatch thither of two assistants; who, aided by the enlightened exertions of the *Hon'ble Edward Gardner*, the British Resident at *Catmandu*, have enriched the garden and hortus siccus, with so many valuable specimens and seeds of Alpine and northern species, as to have rendered it necessary to procure the permission of Government, to employ six additional painters, to preserve colored copies of these originals. Under the munificent aid of the Supreme Government, he has, farther, been enabled to enter upon a work, in quarto, of observations on the plants of Nepaul, to be illustrated by engravings of particular specimens; in addition to various communications on the vegetable natives of *Nepaul* and *Sylhet* presented at different times on the meetings of the Asiatick Society. Among these, are several species which yield a fibrous bark convertible into paper; viz, *Daphnæ Cannabina and Gardneri*, of Wallich :—the *Menispermum Cocculus*; some *Primulæ* (Primrose), Campanulæ, *Andromedæ*, and two species of Convallaria (Lily of the Valley) one of those too, a Climber!

A few fascicles of coloured figures of the plants of India, the basis of an extensive and splendid work, having the delineation of Indian Botany for its object, have likewise been prepared; but, under the press of superior immediate exigencies, temporarily suspended, with a reference however, in the interim, to the encouragement of the public and men of science in England. The great desideratum at present is the female plant producing the *Columbo root*; it is a native of the *Mozambique*, and perhaps not without the reach of any munificent individual of this Presidency, who, zealous for the cause of science and the general good, might be induced to procure for the garden, roots of this plant, affording stems bearing the female flower. These, packed in dry sand, and conveyed to the superintendent of the Botanical repository in Calcutta, would be thankfully received, and the donation, gratefully and publickly attributed to the benevolent donor.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

ORIGINAL.

To ——

The Hero slain, his laurelled urn
In Glory's sepulchre shall rest!
And Fame to History's page will turn,
To register his fate, and weep.

By science taught, by Honor led,
Oh N***** admired, beloved by all;
Though glory beams around thee dead,
Thy country shall regret thy fall!

He fell, alas! but fore-most fell,
The object of our raptured gaze—
None ever knew but loved him well—
Now lost—the theme of tearful praise.

A long adieu, my gallant friend!
Thy memory still shall live with me;
When others tell a glorious end,
With mournful pride I'll think of thee.

AMICUS.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

Among the new species added to the *Flora Indica* by *Dr. Wallies* are an *Ash*, *a Privit* or *Ligustrum* from *Nepaul*; an *Utricularia* and *Veronica* and two Jessamines, *Jasmina* and a Piper from *Benga'*.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against Shamjee Shunkerjee for receiving stolen goods, he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years. Bills have also been found against Verzloll Nurcey, for forgery, and for perjury; and against him and two women for an assault on and false imprisonment of a Hindoo woman: five bills have likewise been found against Tackersey Bhowan for extortion. These being for misdemeanors, will not be tried until next Sessions.

When the Grand Jury had assembled in their box on the opening the Court on Saturday, the Recorder addressed them at considerable length. Of the two cases of murder by Europeans, to which he had alluded at the commencement of the Sessions, he said, that in one, the offence having been committed at Seroor, a place at this moment not dependant on the Presidency of Bombay, nor belonging to a native prince, did not come within the jurisdiction of this court, and could only be tried at Calcutta. The other, having occurred within the dominions of our ally the Guicowar, this court had jurisdiction to try the offence. His Lordship then detailed, with great perspicuity, the facts as they appeared from the depositions taken before the Magistrates, and the several circumstances into which the Grand Jury would have most seriously to enquire. The Grand Jury were occupied the greater part of Saturday and Monday in the investigation of this case. No Bill having been found for either murder or manslaughter, the two prisoners were discharged by proclamation; Rajaram Trimbucksett, and a native against whom no bill had been found, were also discharged in like manner.

The Grand Jury having stated they had no business before them, the Court directed various individuals who had given information before the senior magistrate against Bapoo Sherriff Ali, the interpreter in Mr. Erskine's office, and who had been bound over to prosecute Bapoo for extortion, to be called on their recognizances; none of them appearing, the court declared their recognizances to be forfeited. The Recorder then again addressed the Grand Jury; he said that in his first charge to them, he had alluded to the business in which the parties whom they had just heard called upon were concerned. He had then given public warning, that where a number of individuals came forward with a charge against a public officer, the matter would not be allowed to rest; but that he should direct an enquiry to be instituted, whether a bill ought be preferred against the public officer, or against his accusers for a conspiracy. His Lordship then proceeded to relate, that some time ago, a dispute had occurred between some Parsees and some Hindoos of the Bhandaree tribe, which had ended in a charge made by the Parsees against some of the Bhandarees, amounting to one of highway robbery, and for which the parties had been respectively bound over to appear &c., but no legal step had been subsequently taken to prosecute the parties charged with the offence. In the course of the examination before the magistrate, the Parsees alleged that the interpreter Bapoo Sherriff Ali, had not interpreted faithfully: and shortly afterwards various distinct charges were made against this man, who had hitherto borne a high character, by the different persons whose recognizances had been just forfeited, for extorting and receiving money from them for corrupt purposes. The proceedings of the Petty Sessions, in the case of the Parsees & Bhandarees, and the depositions taken against Bapoo, the Recorder said he had directed to be laid before the Grand Jury, & it would be for them to enquire thoroughly into this matter; for if it should appear that any body of men had dared to combine, and, by fabricating a charge against a public officer, endeavoured to deter him from the exercise of his public duty in order to defeat the ends of justice, it was certainly a very high offence; neither could it be suffered, that a charge so serious as that of Highway robbery, after being deliberately made before the proper authority, should be allowed to be compromised: Bapoo might also have been able to have induced his accusers not to appear against him, and if this should appear to be the case, the jury would notice it, as he would certainly be unfit to be continued in the situation he held. The Grand Jury would take all these circumstances into their consideration, and present the result of their enquiries to the court, in order that the proper legal steps might be instituted against the offending parties, whoever they might be.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court adjourned. On Thursday, after an investigation which lasted the whole day, the Grand Jury came into court, and stated, in substance, that they discovered no proof of a conspiracy against Bapoo, that the prosecution against him was relinquished in consequence of the inability of the parties to carry it on at their own expense, and a previous impression that it would be done by the Company's officers; combined with the particular request of Bapoo himself that all proceedings against him might be stopped.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

The informations filed against two of H. M. officers of the 17th Dragoons having been pleaded to, a special jury was moved for, and ordered. The court adjourned till Friday the 30th instant, when the trials will, we understand, come on.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. P. W. Ramsey, 47th Regiment.
Capt. Chas. Gray, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.
Capt. J. G. Griffiths, Artillery.
Capt. S. Halifax, A. D. A. Gen.
Capt. F. Farquharson, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.
Capt. Edw. Towsey, 2d Bat. 3d. Regt.
Lieut. T. Medwen, 24th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. Jas. Hutchinson, 47th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Dalgairns, B. E. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Major McLeod, 8th Light Cavalry.
Capt. Jacob, H. M. 65th Regt.
Capt. Roome, 1st Bat. 10th Regt.
Capt. Morison.
Lieut. Capon, 1st Regt.
Lieut. Bellasis, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.
Lieut. J. D Michie, 2d Light Cavalry.
Ensign J. Liddell, 1st Bat. 1st. Regt.
Ditto H. Liddell, 1st B. 1st Regt.
Do. C. Hallum, 1st Bat. 10th Regt.
Surgeon R. B. Shepherd, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 8th Armed Prow Nurbada, Syrang Fackera, from Surat.

Do. 20th Grab ship Lovely Tish Wm. G. Capon from Bussrah 31st August, Bushire 20th Sept. and Muscat 9th Oct.

PASSENGERS PER GRAB SHIP LOVELY TISH.

Mr. Vertinar, Lady and family.—28 Arabs and Persians.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18th ship Mahomud Shaw, Captain R. L. Laws to Calcutta.

Do. do. Brig Minerva, Capt. F. Jolliffe, to Calcutta.

Do. 20th Armed Prow Nurbaba Syrang Fackera to Surat.

Do. do. H. C. Extra ship Lady Lushington Captain Thos. Dormer, to London.

Do. 21st H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Malwan.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAHOMED SHAW.

Mrs. Laws—Mrs. Donithorne and Child,—Ensign Donithone H. M. 65th Regt.—Mr. Bramwell.

PASSENGERS BY THE LADY LUSHINGTON.

Mrs. Carnagie and three children.

Mrs. Mainwaring,—Lieut. Michie H. C. service—Lieut. Cheape—H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. Guy, H. C. Marine.—40 Invalids

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—September 29th. Portuguese Brig Henrietta, Captain J. Frans, from Point de Galle 21st September.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 30. Ship Charles Mills, J. Jackson, for Calcutta, Oct. 1, H. M. Sloop Challenger, Captain P. H. Bridges, on a cruise.—2, Ship Hyperion, J. Galloway, for Calcutta,—4, Brig Helen, G. Mackintosh, for Cuddalore.—do. Ship Eclipse, T. Winter, for London,—5, Brig Anna Catharina, P. Barbet, for Trincomalie,—6, Cæsar, T. Taylor, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 17th ship Hebe, J. Sugden, from London 1st April, and Gibralter 23d May.

18, ship George Canning, H. Stewart, from Liverpool 24th April, and Castlehaven Ireland 26th May.

20, Arab ship Fatahal Currim, Nacoda Sultan, from Judda, Mocha, 18th August, and Allepee 5th Sept.

21, Portugueze ship Alexander Priemero, M. A. Castro, from Pernambuco 11th June.

22, ship John Tobin, A. Kinnan, from Liverpool 26th May.

Ship Hippolyta, W. M. Hill, from Gibraltar 23d ditto.

22, Ship William Petrie, Thomas Ross,—from the Persian Gulph 18th July,—Muscat 23d August, and Madras 13th Sept.

Ship Susan, E. Wilkinson, Bencoolen,—Madras 30th August, and Eskapelly—8th September.

Arab Ship Derria Beggy, Nacoda,—Mocha 17th August, and Allepee 4th September.

24, Ship Sherbourne, J. J. R. Bowman,—Liverpool 29th May.

25, Ship True Briton, A. Hannay, Liverpool 28th May.

26, H. C. Ship Northampton, C. Tarbut,—London 3d May, and Madeira.

Turkish Ship Atiot Rohomaun, Admiral Hajee Seine, Judda 6th August, and Mocha, 26th August.

PASSENGER PER WILLIAM PETRIE.

From the Gulph.

Mr. William Auldjo, late the Chief Mate of the Mahomed Shaw, Captain Laws.

The following is an additional list of the Passengers by the H. C. ship Asia, whose arrival we announced in our last.

Major Thomas Craig, H. M. 24th Regt. Foot,
Capt. Thomas Hall, 14th ditto,
—— Charles Hendrick, Royal Scots,
Lieut. John Dixon, ditto,
—— J. B. Ainsworth, 14th Regt Foot,
—— Daniel Haslewood, ditto,
—— Thomas Powell, ditto,
Assistant Surgeon James Trigge, ditto,
Ensign James M'Gregor, Royal Scots,
—— Alexander M'Kenzie, 14th Regt. Foot,
Lieut. Morton Slaney, 8th Light Drags.

DEPARTURES.—September 21, ship Blucher, R. Pearson, for Liverpool.

Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown for China.

French ship Julie Marthe, V. Bertrand, for Havre de Grace.

Ship Wanstead, W. Young, for Madras, Cape and London.

22, ship Lord Minto, G. Sheine, for Bencoolen.

American ship Frances, S. Swint, for Madras.

Brig John Shore, P. L. Smith for ditto.

23, Ship Argo, S. C. Lyon, Liverpool.

Brig Fly, J. Rogers. Madras.

Ship Briton, R. Dobson, London.

24, Brig Cudbert Thornhill, W. H. Miller. the Mauritius.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 8, Ship Glenelg, Edw. Cooper from Bombay, 20th July;

Do. 10, Brig Prime, Wm. Louis, from Teluksamawi, 4th August;

Do. 18, Brig Vestal, H. Elliott, from Calcutta, 23rd July;

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Manoresey, and Mr. Marker, Armenians;

Do. 20, Ship Mysore, A. Dobie, from ditto 6th August;

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Barnard, Lieutenant Dow, Lieutenant Brown, and Mr. Barnard;

Do. 20, Ann, R. Dickie, from Batavia 26th July, Malacca, 14th August;

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Dickie and Child; Lieut. J. A. Schalch, 14th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Lieut. Sowerby and 240 Sepoys and followers of the 1st Battalion 20th Bengal Native Infantry;

Do. 25, Ship Fatta Alwadood, W. Richardson, from Bombay, 1st August.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. H. P. Carper, Mr. G. Gander;

Do. 26, Brig Johnny, R. Ballard, put back on account of being Leaky;

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 9, Brig Johnny, R. Ballard, for Bombay;

Do. 13, Ship Glenelg, Edw. Cooper, for China;

Do. do. Brig Pattalamohin, Abdullah Benjamen, for Nicobar;

Do. 14, Brig Covelong, R. G. Trill, for ditto.

Do. 19, H. C. Ship Princess Amelia, E. Balston, Esq. Captain, for China;

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, and James Bannerman, Esq.

Do. 19, H. C. Ship London, W. Campbel, Esq. Captain, for ditto.

PASSENGERS.

Col. Welsh, J. M. Mcleod, Esq. G. Hooper, Esq. Captain J. Reddie, Lieut. Thompson, Cornet Buchanan, F. Halburton, Esq.

Ship Dorah, Edwards, for the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 19th instant, at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Nicholas Wade, Senior Chaplain to the Presidency, Lieut. Col. Baker, Commissary General, to Matilda, the youngest daughter of Thomas, Nourse, Esq. of Bombay.

DEATH.] At Hyderabad, on the 16th of October, the infant daughter of Henry Russell Esqr. aged 3 months and 14 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.]—At Trichinopoly, on the 12th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Young, H. M's 53d Regt. of a son.

On the 4th Oct. at his Gardens at Royapooram, the lady of C. P. Gordon, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—On the 3d Oct. in the 50th year of his age. The Reverend Father Fre. Gasper, of the Order of St. Augustin.

On the 6th September, after a painful and lingering illness, Moomedie Chicka Royal, Uncle of the Rajah of Punganore.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.]—At Chowringhee, on the 21st Sept. the Lady of Henry Alexander, Esq. of a Son.

On the 17th Aug. at Monghyr, the Lady of I. C. C. Sutherland, Esquire, of a Son.

On the 22d Sept. the Wife of Mr. Lawrence De Souza of a Son.

On the 21st Sept. the Wife of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of the H. C. Pilot Service, of a Daughter.

On the 4th Sept. the Lady of Capt. J. Neish, of the Country Service, of a Son.

On the 17th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Haram, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 15th Sept. the Lady of William Towers Smith, Esq. of a Boy.

At Mirzapore, on the 13th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. J. Rogers, late of the Mahratta service, of a Daughter.

At Futty Ghur, on the 22d Aug. Mrs. C. Du Boist, of a Daughter.

On the 27th Sept. Mrs. A. Moreiro, of a Daughter.

On the 25th Sept. Mrs. E. Vanleuberg, of a Daughter.

On the 24th Sept. the Lady of Joseph Watts, Esq. of Daughter.

At Allipore, on Tuesday, the 22d Sept. Mrs. Price, of a Son.

At Boitaconnah, on the same day, Mrs. J. Burrow, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.]—At Howrah, on the 15th Sept. Captain Skatter, of the ship Union, to Miss Grose.

On the 10th Sept. at Futty Ghur, William Wright, Esq. to Miss Mary Ellen, only daughter of the Rev. John Hutchius, S. T. B. Rector of St. Annis, Aldersgate, London.

At Jessore, on the 10th Sept. William James Turquand, Esq. C. S. to Miss Cordelia Christie.

On the 26th Sept. Mr. John Miller Robins, to Miss M. A Snider.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. Vincent Regelly, the Son of John Regelly, Esq. to Louisa Sophia, the Daughter of William Fewell, Esq. of Islington.

DEATHS.]—On the 20th Sept. the Lady of John Savage, Esq. Surgeon.

On the 21st Sept. Francis Richard Dickson, Esq. of the Firm of Christie, Dickson and Co. and late of H. M. 67th.

On the 14th Sept. the infant Son of Captain J. Neish.

On the same day, Captain W. Scott, of the ship Elizabeth.

On the 21st Sept. Mr. Goldsmith, late of the firm of Goldsmith and Thompson, who died by his own hands. Coroner's verdict—Insanity.

On the 9th Sept. Pierre Mari Guezence, Esq. aged 33 years.

On the 19th Sept. Mr. Paul Jacob.

At Mynpooree, on the 4th Sep. Lieut. Alexander Donaldson, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 12th Sept. at Deenypoor, of water in the head, Henry William, son of Henry William Money, Esq. aged one year and five months.

On the 18th of August, at Saugur in Bundelcund, aged 33 years, Capt. John Dyson of H. M. 14th Regt. late Brigade Major with the Force under the Commander of Brigadier General Watson.

On the 24th August of a fever, near Rampoorah, George Frederick Harriott, Esq. late Major of the 12th Regt. N. I,

In his 66th year, N. M. Gouldhawke, Esq.

On the 22d Sept. Mrs. Anna D'Costa.

At Gwalior, on the 23d Aug. in the 29th year of his age, Lieutenant Robert Veitch, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, acting second assistant to the Resident with Dowlut Row Scindia.

On board the William Pitt, on his passage to Europe, in the prime of life, James MacCormick, Esq. Surgeon of that Ship.

Madras Intelligence.

The Packets by the Cæsar, were not closed before Monday, and the Ship left the Roads the following day.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Green, Miss Elza Green, Master Charles Green, Miss Caroline Clarke, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Catharine O'Reilly, Master John O'Reilly Mrs. Mary Stone, Mr. Richard Parks, Mr. Charles Parks, Colonel Vaughan 30th Regiment, Major Matett, Captain Richardson, Captain Baker.

The Eclipse left the Roads for England on Sunday morning.

Passengers.—Mr. George Evans, Civil Service.

The homeward bound Ship George the Third, is expected to sail immediately. The following are the names of the Passengers proceeding to England by this opportunity.

Mrs. Ogg. Mrs. Broome, Mrs. Betham, Colonel Ogg Major Broome, and 6 Misses Broome, Captain East 30th Regiment, Captain Gwynne, Lieutenant Williams, Lieutenant Hargrave, Lieutenant Kingston, Lieutenant Clemons, and Master Betham,

The Lady Castlereagh is expected to sail about the 20th.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

Near the Equator, the Cornwall we understand spoke His Majesty's Ships Trees, Captain Renny and Eden, Captain Locke, from England bound to Trincomalee, having sailed in May. The Liverpool 50, was to leave England for this country directly after these ships. The Cornwall is expected to sail for Calcutta almost immediately.

His Majesty's 46th Regiment reached the Presidency yesterday from Vellore, to relieve the 30th proceeding up the country.

The heavy Rains, attended by Thunder and Lightning still continue at the Presidency. Since the first part of June the unusual quantity of 30 Inches of Rain has fallen.

The Epidemic is stated to have made its appearance at Nellore and its neighbourhood, we are concerned to find.

A report prevailed at Nagpore that Appoo Saib, the Ex-Rajah, was dead.

[*Govt. Gaz. Oct.* 8, 1818.

The Ship David Scott, Captain Hunter anchored in the roads on Thursday, having left England the 10th May and Madeira the 4th June. The following is a list of her Passengers:

For Madras.—Lady Stanley, Mrs. Bontein and Child, Mrs. Hopkins and Child, —Mr. E. Boutein, Free Merchant; Captain Hopkins, H. M. 1st Batt. Royal Scots; Samuel Ibbetson, Esq. Senior Merchant; Captain H. Johnston, Madras Native Cavalry; Lieut. Angus Macpherson, Madras Native Infantry; Mr. Richard Rodney Ricketts; Mr. Robert Campbell, Cadet; and Mr. Robert Gordon.

For Bengal.—Miss Isabella Carnegie, Miss Frances Vaurnen, Miss Anne Vaurnen, Miss Harriet Campbell, Miss Henrietta Halcott, Miss Maria Halcott, Miss Sophia Halcott—Mr. John Howell, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. George Cumine, Mr. A. C. Baillie, Mr. Earal Larkins, Free Mariner; Mr. Curwen Gale, do. Mr. W. Wise, do.

The Ship Eurydice, Captain Young, from Calcutta the 10th ultimo; arrived on Thursday, and brings the following Passengers:—Mrs. Grey, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ralph, Mr. Mackenzie and. Mr. Stephenson—This Ship is, we are informed, bound for Port Glasgow and the Clyde.

The Brig Adventure, Captain Robson arrived on Thursday, from Calcutta the 2d September—Passengers: Mrs. Rogers, Dr.. Rogers, Major Oliver and Family.

The Ship Atlas, Captain Short arrived yesterday from Calcutta the 17th ultimo—Passenger: Mr. Henry Beecher.

This Morning arrived the Ship Phœnix, Captain John Thomson, from London 27th March, and St. Helena 4th August.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Kelso,
Mrs. Knipe,
Miss Mannay.
Miss Knipe,
John Casamaijor, Esq. Madras Civil Service,
Mr. Francis Candy,
Mr. Charles Smith.

[*Madras Gazette, Oct. 10th* 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY] Major T Stewart, 9th N. I—Captain J. Downing, 69th Regt—Captain F. Bowes, Paymaster Travancore,— Captain George Jackson, 16th N. I—Lieut. L. G. Finn, 69th Regt.—Lieut. Wood 1st Bat. 8th N. I—Lieut. George Keir, 22d Dragoons,— Assistant Surgeon F. Skelton, M. D. 5th N. I.

DEPARTURES.] Captain A. Poyntz, 69th Regt—Surgeon A. C. Colclough, 22d L. A. Lieut. J. Hingston, 83d Regt—Assistant Surgeon D. M. Gregor, 22d L. D.—Cornet Geo, Darby, 22d L. D.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Ans.	Sept. 28, 1818.	Sell. Rs.	Ans.
7	0	Six per Cent. Loan	7	8
		Obligation Disc.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 28, 1818.

Mr. C. Fraser, Assistant to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Assistant to the Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, ditto ditto Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Cathcart, ditto ditto Seharunpore.

Mr. R. Woodward, ditto ditto Agrah.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1818.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, 1st Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. Richard Chase, to be an Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

SEPTEMBER 11, 1818.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, Register of the Zillah Court of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Register of the Zillah Court of Backergunge.

Since our last we have received more particular information from the Nerbudda. It appears that about 1200 Arabs and Goands had got possession of Mooltya, early in August, and on the 20th Lieutenant Ker of the 7th Cavalry, with 60 troopers, in reconnoitering the place, fell in with a piquet of 25 horsemen. He attacked them and not one man escaped. The garrison having observed this, to them, unfortunate affair, and seeing that we had no reinforcements at hand, immediately sallied out, amounting to about 300 horse and 500 foot. Lieut. Ker cautiously retired, and in such a judicious and skilful manner, that he succeeded in separating the Cavalry from the Infantry. He then charged the former, and drove them back with the loss of about 30 killed. Major Cumming, with two squadrons of the 7th Cavalry, the 2d Battalion of the 10th, and two six-pounders arrived before the town on the 21st, when the enemy again sallied forth, but were soon repulsed, and early in the morning of the 23d, they abandoned the town and two old forts. This circumstance was not known in our camp till sun-rise. A party was immediately sent in pursuit, but returned unsuccessful. In the evening however a villager brought information that the enemy was encamped at the distance of about six kos, and in consequence Captain Newton, 2d Battalion of the 10th, with 150 Infantry and 50 of the 7th Cavalry was directed to proceed against them. At day light next day he fortunately came within sight of the encampment, and when within 600 yards of the enemy, the detachment was interrupted by a deep Nullah, but the Sepoys eager for the contest, placed their cartridge boxes on their heads, and plunging into the water, soon surmounted the difficulty. The cavalry began the attack, which was conducted with the greatest intrepidity. Lieutenant Lane is said to have had his horse shot under him, and was in a very dangerous situation for a short time. One report states that he was surrounded by three or four Arabs, and that he had killed two of them before he received any assistance. Cornet Sydney was slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 117 killed, counted on the field, and many wounded, their whole force not being more than 300 horse and foot. During this smart contest one of the Sepoys of the 2d Battalion 10th, recognized one of the deserters from the 22d Regiment who accompanied Appah Sahib in his escape from our escort, and after upbraiding him for his treachery, indignantly put him to death.

We are informed that the Arabs fought desperately, but the bayonets and charges of our Cavalry overcame all their efforts. There was hardly any firing. On the 24th Lieut. Ker went in pursuit of another party with 50 troopers and the same number of Infantry. The enemy was posted in a small fort, but on seeing the approach of the detachment they attempted to escape to a stronger place. About 50 succeeded, and the remainder were killed.

The Marquis of Hastings, according to the late Duke of Northumberland, is the nearest descendant now living from the family of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey. A beautiful picture on oak, of those illustrious victims, has lately been discovered in France and carried to England.

[*Calcutta Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 24,

The ship William Petrie, Captain Ross, arrived in the river on Wednessday, from the Persian Gulf. She quitted Bushire on the 30th July, at which period there was no news from Europe by that channel later than March, so that we have been furnished with no new information from that quarter. The William Petrie had been seized by the H. C.'s Cruizer Vestal for having Slaves on board, on the precedent of the seizure of the ship Sulimanee of Bombay, some time since, by H. M. ship Favorite, in the Persian Gulf, for the same reason which ship was afterwards condemned in the Court of Admiralty at Bombay. The William Petrie remained under the charge of the Vestal, for about a fortnight, and was released on bond given for the amount of her value, so that the case will most probably be brought before the Admiralty Court for trial.

Advices from the Army of the date of the 5th, stated that Sir John Malcolm was at Mundipoor, and that Appo Saheb was still increasing his force by the addition of all the malcontents of the Nagpore territory. There were small parties of about 1000 predatory horse who continued to plunder Scindiah's country, and among the battalion of the latter Chief there hap been some mutineers who confined their Officers and the Civil Governor in irons.

Later advices state Sir John Malcolm to have been at Mundesser, accompanying the Ex-Peishwa on his march towards Benares. This Brahmen had collected around him from 15 to 20,000 followers, as guards, servants, &c. and the purpose of General Malcolm's halt at Mundesser was to oblige the Peishwa to reduce the number of this useless band, to which it was said the Ex-Potentate had hitherto expressed the greatest unwillingness.

We had heard also of the evacuation of the fort of Mooltya, a place about 30 miles to the South of Beitool without opposition, and of its occupation by the detachments of Major Cumming and Lieutenant Ker, who had commenced their operations before it; but an account contained in the Governmet Gazette of yesterday disproves this statement, and gives the particulars of the sorties and skirmishes which took place on that occasion, and which is highdly creditable to the gallantry of those engaged in it.

Private Letters state a prevailing rumour of the death of Appo Sahib, which would of course put an end to hostilities in the Nagpore quarter, as his adherents would in such a case no doubt disperse more rapidly than they had gathered round him, but we know not whether this rumour rest on a sufficiently sure foundation to be implicitly relied on.

[*Post.*

At the meeting which took place on Thursday last to take into further consideration the best means of clearing the Island of Saugor, and to adopt a scheme for the constitution and guidance of the Committee of management, it was specifically agreed, that the Society should be limited to 250 shares, each share to be Sa. Rs. 1,000, but that on 150 shares being filled, the undertaking should immediately commence. The Magistrate and Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, for the time being, are to be permanent members of the Committee. The aid to be solicited from Government is as follows: Twelve Elephants, four 6 pounders and four native artillery-men, six Swivels, one Company of Sebundies, and such tools as can be spared from the Arsenal. The Society engage to reserve for the use of Government such spots of ground as may be required for public purposes. It is expected that the usual reward of 10 Rs. for every tyger killed will be granted by Government to the persons employed, and the Society intend to give a further reward of 5 Rs. It is now supposed that the whole island may be cleared in three years.

An official Map of the Island drawn in 1811, was submitted to the meeting; from which it appeared that the Island is about 20 miles in length, and 5 miles in general breadth. Although the shores are bordered with thick under wood and lofty trees, the interior in many considerable spots is said to be covered with long grass, which may be easily removed by fire.

By the Susan from Bencolen, we learn that the Dutch had landed at Palambang and taken possession of it from the Sultan, who had written for our troops from Bencoolen. A small force of one hundred sepoys was sent, but did not arrive till after the Dutch, who forced our troops to retreat. Captain Salmond, who was sent as an Ambassador, was made a prisoner by the Dutch, who were sending him back to Bencoolen under an escort.

[*Bengal Hurkaru Sept.* 26,

The project for clearing Saugor Island, is likely to be carried into effect. One Hundred and Thirty Shares have been already taken; and it is stated, that Mr. Dunlop, a gentleman, who has turned his thoughts particularly to the subject, has been appointed, to superintend the arrangements and work,—and that he will reside on the spot.

[*India Gazetti. Sept.* 28.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

19TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

During the latter part of this last week accounts have crowded upon us from all parts of the Interior with intelligence of the most joyful nature. In every Province the people of all descriptions are hastening to submit, and to give the surest proof of their sincerity by the surrender of their arms, The delusion which has been so long employed to mislead the minds of the people is dissipated, for the Puppet King has been seized, his insignificance proclaimed and his person secured in prison and in bonds; the main spring of every movement of Insurrection is destroyed, for Kappitipola has been also degraded and confined. The truth of these most important events which in our last paper we could only venture to give as a report confirmed by some circumstances of probability, is now established by concurring testimony from a variety of qnarters, beyond all possibility of doubt. The seizure of the Pretender and his prime Minister is of such decisive consequence as indicating the total failure of all the designs of the Insurgent Chiefs, that we think a particular account of it will be far more interesting to the reader than any observations that we can at present offer. The following narrative was given to the Hon'ble the Resident on the 14th and we have selected it out of many reports all agreeing in the main-points, only because it is the most satisfactory and full; We give it nearly in the translation of the Informer's own words. "I am Mohandiram of Musicians and attended the King from Deyatalawe to Dombera. He had been about 8 days at Deyatalawe where he was joined by Kappitipola from Matele. On the 29th of August they went together to Hatupatwelle, and were there met by Madugalle late Uda Gabada Nileme with a quantity of Provisions &c. It had been the King's intention to proceed from thence to Walapana & probably to join Kiwulgedera in Weyaloowa, but in consequence of the representations of Madugalle that Palaces had been built & other preparations made to receive him in Dombera, he was persuaded to cross the river into that Province. On the 30th ult. he went to Windamoone, on the 31st to Kiwulgamma, and on the 2d Inst. to Mihavala Idawe. At all these places he received the prostrations of the Chiefs and people of Dombera, and was treated with the usual respect & Royal honours. On the 3d the office of 2d Adigar and the Desavony of Matele were conferred upon Madugalle. Kappitipola remained without any office but went frequently to the Palace, and did not appear to be in disgrace: He lodged in a house

[redacted]e King, and had not [redacted]ost of the King's atten- [redacted]tired at night to their res- [redacted]t was about mid-night on [redacted]hen the house of Kappitipola [redacted]rrounded: he was seized, bound [redacted]t Prisoner to Pitawala: and some time [redacted]e day light the Palace was surrounded, [redacted]nd the King receiving an intimation of his danger, attempted to make his escape, but was pursued, taken near the jungle, bound and secured as a Prisoner in the Palace prepared for him at Mihavala. On the 6th Madugalle informed all the people who had come from other districts in attendance upon the King that the person set up for a King by Kappitipola was Wisbawe, late a Priest, that he had learnt the fact from Pelime Talawe and had acted with his concurrence in making both the Usurper and Kappitipola prisoners for their gross imposition upon the people. They had all permission to retire to their Villages. The Informant immediately came away with several others.

The King had been accompanied into Dombera by a few Chiefs and about 50 men armed with muskets. Ten or eleven Gingals, 10 or 15 loads of Gunpowder and about 15 loads of Sulphur were carried in his train. The latter was dug up somewhere near Deyatalawa. It has been reported among the people that Pelime Talawe and Madugalle meant to produce a new Candidate for the throne, but when the late overtures made to Government by Pelime Talawe himself, by the Ratamahatme and Chiefs of Harispattoo and by several others are taken into consideration, it is very plain that this report is merely circulated to keep up their consequence and enhance the value of their submission. It is not likely that after such a general failure, they should be sanguine enough to except that the people dispirited as they are, would again submit to indure all the miseries and privations of such an unequal warfare for another Phantom King however his genuine royal descent might be vouched for by Talawe and his friends. The terms which they propose as conditions of their submission are we believe quite inadmissible, for the simple and dignified answer of Government to them all is, "Look at the conditions of the Proclamation, by them and them only you must abide." Great numbers have submitted in different Provinces in consequence of the Proclamation. In the 7 Korles Arms are brought in every day in abundance: In Hewahette, where only a few days ago Capt. Cleather was so vigorously attacked and his escort so continually annoyed, all hostility has nearly ceased, and there is every prospect of that Province so remarkable for its rebellious spirit being reduced to perfect submission; Major Coane has advanced to Materata and the Hon'ble the Resident is at Ganneywa; Capt. Dobbin who advanced from Kormale into Hewahetty found the people in that quarter in the most friendly disposition.

In Wellassy every thing is perfectly quiet, but we are concerned to say the sickness at Katabowa still continues. Lieuts. Munick and Trauchell with about 20 men have been removed to Batticaloa and rain having again begun to fall, there is a hope of a favourable change in the atmosphere.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE.

AUGUST 15, 1818.

We are extremely concerned to announce, that about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 1st inst. the Ship Friendship, of 800 tons, belonging to a Parsee Merchant at Bombay, loaded with cotton for the China Market, was totally lost on a reef of rocks at the Southernmost extremity of the Great Nicobar:—owing, it is said, "to the strong northerly currents, to their being out in their dead reckoning, and getting no observation for several preceding days," Providentially no lives were lost, but the wreck was so sudden & complete, that the crew were unable to save even their clothes or a single bag of rice. After a passage of eleven days, during which they suffered every extremity of wet, heat, and cold, hunger, thirst, and want of sufficient clothing, the Commander, Captain Harwood; his 4 Officers, Messrs. Brydon, Cotgrave, Mackenzie, and Gordon; 2 Passengers, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Gordon (Brother of the 4th Officer) Ensign Massey, of the Bombay Army; the Captain's Servant, and 8 Lascars, arrived here on Tuesday Evening last in a small open boat, leaving the rest of the Crew, consisting of 125 Lascars, on the island.

No soonor was their deplorable case made known, than the humanity of this Government, with a promptitude which would have been remarkable even in the eagerness of some individual speculation, instantly took up the Brig Covelong, then lying in the harbour, began preparations for loading her with provision in that same night, and these benevolent exertions having been well seconded by the zeal and activity of Mr. Wright, she was literally dispatched to Nicolar in very few hours, and will, we hope, speedily bring back the unfortunate Lascars in health and safety. The Parsees of this Island have also sent a small vessel to their relief. The Ship and cargo are reported to have been fully insured.

We had nearly omitted to do the Captain and Officers the justice of stating, that they have returned to their distressed comrades with this most seasonable assistance.

AUGUST 22TH.

We understand that a Detachment under the command of an English Officer has been sent by Sir Thomas Raffles from Bencoolen, to hoist the British Flag at Palimbang, at the particular solicitation of the Natives.

AUGUST 29TH.

We are at length enabled to announce to our Readers the arrival at Malacca of the long expected Dutch. They reached that Port last Wednesday se'nnight the 19th instant, in the Trompe 64, the Wilhelmina Frigate, and a small Schooner. The Commissioners are Rear Admiral Welterback and M. Timmerman Tyssen, and they are accompanied by nine Military and a few Naval Officers. There are also some Civil Servants and several Ladies.

The Dutch Flag had not been hoisted at the period of the last Advices from Malacca.

For the present, temporary quarters have been erected for the Dutch Troops (consisting of 150 Europeans and 60 Javanese) on a plain about a mile to the Northward of the Fort.

The Bombay Ship Glenelg had passed through the roads on her way to China.

We have been most obligingly favored by a Friend with the following brief but interesting Extracts from a Letter dated Padang, the 31st ult.:

"Sir Thomas Raffles is here, having just returned from a visit to Menangkabau, where "he was much delighted with the Country.

"Sir Thomas goes to Calcutta next month.

"We have a Resident at Palimbang, and "Troops there to support the reigning Sultaun.

"A Station is to be formed in the Straits "of Sunda, in Samanka Bay."

FROM BEPPO.

BY LORD BYRON.

'For all these sinful doings, I must say,
That Italy's a pleasant place to me,
Who love to see the sun shine every day,
And vines (not nail'd to walls) from tree to tree
Festoon'd much like the back scene of a play,
Or melo-drame, which people flock to see,
When the first act is ended by a dance
In vineyards coped from the south of France.

'I also like to dine on beccaficas.
To see the sun-set, sure he'll rise to-morrow,
Not through a misty morning twinkling weak as
A drunken man's dead eye in maudlin sorrow,
But with all Heaven t' himself; that day will break as
Beauteous as cloudless, nor be forc'd to borrow
That sort of farming candle-light which glimmers
Where reeking London's smoky cauldron simmers.

'I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables which breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in,
That no a single accent seems uncouth,
Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting guttural,
Which we're oblig'd to hiss, and spit, and sputter all.

'I like the women too (forgive my folly),
From the rich peasant cheek of ruddy bronze,
And large black eyes that flash on you a volley
Of rays that say a thousand things at once,
To the high dama's brow, more melancholy,
But clear, and a wild and liquid glance,
Heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes,
Soft as her clime, and sunny as her skies.' p. 20-22.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

'Eve of the land which still is Paradise!
Italian beauty! didst thou not inspire
Raphael, who died in thy embrace, and vies
With all we know of Heaven, or can desire,
In what he hath bequeath'd us?—in what guise,
Though fleeting from the fervour of the lyre,
Would *words* describe thy past and present glow,
While yet Canova can create below?' p. 22-23.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

'"England! with all thy faults I love thee still,"
I said at Calais, and have not forgot it;
I like to speak and lucubrate my fill;
I like the government (but that is not it);
I like the freedom of the press and quill;
I like the Habeas Corpus (when we've got it);
I like a parliamentary debate,
Particularly when 'tis not too late;

'I like the taxes, when they're not too many;
I like a seacoal fire, when not too dear:
I like a beef-steak, too, as well as any;
Have no objection to a pot of beer;
I like the weather, when it is not rainy,
That is, I like two months of every year.
And so God save the Regent, Church, and King!
Which means that I like all and every thing.

'Our standing army, and disbanded seamen,
Poor's rate, Reform, my own, the nation's debt,
Our little riots just to show we are free men,
Our trifling bankruptcies in the Gazette,
Our cloudy climate, and chilly women,
All these I can forgive, and those forget,
And greatly venerate our recent glories,
And wish they were not owing to the Tories, p. 23.

FROM 4TH CANTO OF CHILDE HAROLD.

Description of the Venus de Medici.

XLIX.

There, too, the Goddess loives in stone, and fills
The air around with beauty; we inhale
The ambrosial aspect, which, beheld, instils
Part of its immortality: the veil
Of heaven is half undrawn; within the pale
We see, and, and in that form and face behold
What Mind can make, when Nature's self would fail;
And to the fond idolaters of old
Envy the innate flash which such a soul could mould:

L.

We gaze and turn away, and know not where,
Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
Reels with its fulness; there—for ever there—
Chain'd to the chariot of triumphal Art,
We stand as captives, and would not depart.
Away!—there need no words, nor terms precise,
The paltry jargon of the marble mart,
Where Pedantry gulls Folly—we have eyes:
Blood—pulse—and breast, confirm the Dardan Shepherd's prize.

LI.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect goddess-ship, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
And gazing in thy face as towards a star,
Laid on thy lap, his eyes to thee upturn,
Feeding on thy sweet cheek! while thy lips are
With lava kisses melting while they burn,
Showered on his eyelids, brow, and mouth, as from an urn!

LII.

Glowing, and circumfused in speechless love,
Their full divinity inadequate
That feeling to express, or to improve,
The gods became as mortals and man's fate
Has moments like their brightest: but the weight
Of earth recoils upon us;—let it go!
We can recal such visions, and create,
From what has been, or might be, things which grow
Into thy statue's form, and look like gods below.

CLX.

Or, turning to the Vatican, go see
Laocoön's torture dignifying pain—
A father's love and mortal's agony
With an immortal's patience blending:—Vain
The struggle; vain, against the coiling strain
And gripe, and deepning of the dragon's grasp,
The old man's clench; the long envenomed chain
Rivets the living links,—the enormous asp
Enforces pang on pang, and stifles gasp on gasp.

CLXI.

Or view the Lord of the unerring bow,
The God of life, and poesy, and light—
The Sun in human limbs arrayed, and brow
All radiant from his triumph in the fight;
The shaft hath just been shot—the arrow bright
With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might,
And majesty, flash their full lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity.

CLXII.

But in his delicate form—a dream of Love,
Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose breast
Long'd for a deathless lover from above,
And madden'd in that vision—are exprest
All that ideal beauty ever bless'd
The mind within its most unearthly mood,
When each conception was a heavenly guest—
A ray of immortality—and stood,
Star-like, around, until they gathered to a god!

CLXII.

And if it be Promethean stole from Heaven
The fire which we endure, it was repaid
By him to whom the energy was given
Which his poetic marble hath array'd
With an eternal glory—which, if made
By human hands, is not—of human thought:
And Time himself hath hallowed it, nor laid
One ringlet in the dust—nor hath it caught
A tinge of years, but breathes the flame with which 'twas wrought.

THE FUDGE FAMILY.

IN PARIS

LETTER IX.

FROM PHIL. FUDGE, ESQ. TO THE LORD VISCOUNT C——ST——GH.

My Lord, th' Instructions, brought to-day,
"I shall in all my best obey."
Your Lordship talks and writes so sensibly!
And—whatsoe'er some wags may say—
Oh! not at *all* incomprehensibly.

I feel th' inquiries in your letter
About my health and French most flattering;
Thank ye, my French, though somewhat better,
Is, on the whole, but weak and smattering:—
Nothing, of course that can compare
With his who made the Congress stare,
(A certain Lord we need not name)
Who, ev'n in French, would have his trope,
And talk of "*batir un systeme*
"Sur *l'equilibre* de l'Europe!"
Sweet metaphor!—and then th' Epistle,
Which bid the Saxon King go whistle,
That tender letter to "Mon Prince,"*
Which show'd alike thy French and sense;—
Oh no, my Lord—there's none can do
Or say un-*English* things like you;
And, if the schemes that fill thy breast
Could but a vent congenial seeck,
And use the tongue that suits them best,
What charming Turkish would'st thou speak!
But as for *me*, a Frenchless grub,
At Congress never born to stammer,
Nor learn like thee, my Lord, to snub
Full'n Monarchs, out of CHAMBAUD's grammar—
Bless you, you do not, *cannot* know
How far a little French will go;
For all one's stock, one need but draw
On some half dozen words like these—
Comme ca—par la—la bas—ah ha—
They'll take you all through France with ease.
Your Lordship's praises of the scraps
I sent you from my Journal lately,
(Enveloping a few lac'd caps
For Lady C.) delight me greatly.
Her flattering speech—"what pretty things
One finds in Mr. FUDGE's pages!"
Is praise which (as some poet sings)
Would pay one for the toils of ages.

Thus flatter'd, I presume to send
A few more extracts by a friend;
And I should hope they'll be no less
Approv'd of than my last MS.—
The former ones, I fear, were creas'd,
As BIDDY round the caps *would* pin them;
But these will come to hand, at least
Unrumpled, for—there's nothing in them.

Extracts from Mr. Fudge's Journal, addressed to Lord C.

Aug. 10.

Went to the Mad-house—saw the man,†
Who thinks, poor wretch! that, while the Fiend
Of Discord here full riot ran,
He, like the rest, was guillotin'd;—
But that when, under BONEY's reign,
(A more discreet, though quite as strong one)
The heads were all restor'd again,
He, in the scramble, got a *wrong one*.
Accordingly, he still cries out
This strange head fits him most unpleasantly;
And always runs, poor dev'l, about,
Inquiring for his own incessantly!

While to his case a tear I drop,
And saunter'd home, thought I—ye Gods!
How many heads might thus be swopp'd,
And, after all, not make much odds!
For instance, there's V—S—TT—T's head—
("Tam *carum*" ‡ it may well be said)
If by some curious chance it came
To settle on BIEL SOAMES's § shoulders,
Th' effect would turn out much the same
On all respectable cash-holders:
Except that while, in its *new* socket,
The head was planning schemes to win
A *zig-zag* way into one's pocket,
The hands would plunge *directly* in.

Good Viscount S—DM—H, too, instead
Of his own grave, respected head,
Might wear (for aught I see that bars)
Old Lady WILHELMINA FRUMP's—
So while the hand sign'd *Circulars*,
The head might lisp out "What is trumps?"—
The R—G—T's brains could we transfer
To some robust man-milliner,
The shop, the shears, the lace, and ribbon
Would go, I doubt not, quite agrib on;
And, *vice versa*, take the pains
To give the P—CE the shopman's brains,
One only change from thence would flow,
Ribbons would not be wasted so!

'Twas thus I ponder'd on, my Lord;
And, ev'n at night, when laid in bed,
I found myself, before I snor'd,
Thus chopping, swopping head for head.
At length I thought, fantastic elf!
How such a change would suit *myself*.
'Twixt sleep and waking, one by one,
With various pericraniums saddled,
At last I tried your Lordship's on,
And then I grew completely addled—
Forgot all other heads, or rot 'em!
And slept, and dreamt that I was—BOTTOM!

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir;

In order to explain the following Fragment, it is necessary to refer your readers to a late florid description of the Pavilion at Brighton, in the apartments of which we are told, "FUM, *The Chinese Bird of Royalty*," is a principal ornament.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
MUM

FUM AND HUM, THE TWO BIRDS OF ROYALTY.

A FRAGMENT.

ONE day the Chinese Bird of Royalty, FUM,
Thus accosted our own Bird of Royalty, HUM,
In that Palace or China-shop (Brighton, which is it?)
Where FUM had just come to pay HUM a short visit.
Near akin are these Birds, though they differ in nature
(The breed of the HUMS is as old as creation)
Both full-crawed Legitimates—both, birds of prey,
Both, cackling and ravenous creatures, half way
'Twixt the goose and the vulture, like Lord
C——STLE——GH;
While FUM deals in Mandarins, Bonzes, Bohea;
Peers, Bishops, and Punch, HUM, are sacred to thee?
So congenial their tastes, that, when FUM first did light
on
The floor of that grand China-warehouse at Brighton,
The lanterns, and dragons, and things round the dome
Were so like what he left, "Gad," says FUM, "I'm at
home."—
And when, turning, he saw Bishop L——GE, "Zooks,
it is,"
Quoth the Bird, "yes—I know him—a Bonze, by his
phyz—
"And that jolly old idol he kneels to so low
"Can be none but our round-about godhead, fat Fo!"
It chanc'd, at this moment, th' Episcopal Prig
Was imploring the P—E to dispense with his wig,
Which the Bird, overhearing, flew high o'er his head,
And some TOBIT-like marks of his patronage shed,
Which so dimm'd the poor Daddy's idolatrous eye,
That, while FUM cried "oh Fo!" all the Court cried
"oh fie!"

But, a truce to digression—these Birds of a feather
Thus talk'd, t'other night, on State matters together:
(The P——E just in bed, or about to prepare for't,
His legs full of gout, and his arms full of ——.)
"I say, HUM," says FUM—FUM, of course, spoke
Chinese,
But bless you, that's nothing—at Brighton one sees
Foreign lingoes and Bishops *translated* with ease—
"I say, HUM, how fares it with Royalty now?
"Is it *up*? is it *prime*? is it *sponey*—or how?"
(The Bird had just taken a flash-man's degree
Under B——E, Y——TH, and young Master
L——)
"As for us in Pekin"—here, a dev'l of a din
From the bed-chamber came, where that long Mandarin
C—STL——GH (whom FUM calls the *Confucius* of Prose
Was rehearsing a speech upon Europe's repose
To the deep, double bass of the fat Idol's nose!.

† This extraordinary madman, is, I believe, in the Bicetre. He imagines, exactly as Mr. Fudge states it that when the heads of those who had been guillotined were restored, he by mistake got some other person's instead of his own.

‡ Tam cari capitis,—HORAT.

§ A celebrated pickpocket.

¶ In consequence of an old promise, that he should be allowed to wear his own hair, whenever he might be elevated to a Bishopric by his R——H——ss.

(*Nota bene*—his Lordship and L—v—rp—l come,
In collateral lines, from the old Mother Hum,
C—stl——gh a Hum-bug—L—v—rp—l a Hum-drum.)
The Speech being finish'd, out rush'd C—stl—gh,
Saddled Hum in a hurry, and, whip, spur, away!
Through the regions of air, like a Snip on his hobby,
Ne'er paus'd, till he lighted in St. Stephen's lobby.

* * * * * *

LINES ON THE DEATH OF SH—R—D—N.

Principibus placuisse viris—Horat.

Yes, grief will have way—but the fast falling tear
Shall be mingled with deep execrations on those
Who could bask in that Spirit's meridian career,
And yet leave it thus lonely and dark at its close:—

Whose vanity flew round him, only while fed
By the odour his fame in its summer-time gave;—
Whose vanity now, with quick scent for the dead,
Like the Ghole of the East, comes to feed at his grave!

Oh! it sickens the heart to see bosoms so hollow,
And spirits so mean in the great and high-born;
To think what a long line of titles may follow
The relics of him who died—friendless and lorn!

How proud they can press to the fun'ral array
Of one, whom they shunn'd in his sickness and sorrow:—
How bailiff-may seize his last blanket, to-day,
Whose pall shall be held up by nobles, to-morrow!

And Thou, too, whose like, a sick epicure's dream,
Incoherent and gross, even grosser had pass'd,
Were it not for that cordial and soul-giving beam,
Which his friendship and wit o'er thy nothingness cast:—

No, not for the wealth of the land, that supplies thee
With millions to heap upon Foppery's shrine;—
No, not for the riches of all who despise thee,
Tho' this would make Europe's whole opulence mine;—

Would I suffer what—ev'n in the heart that thou hast—
All mean as it is—must have consciously burn'd,
When the pittance, which shame had wrung from thee at last,
And which found all his wants at an end, was return'd! †

"Was *this* then the fate!"—future ages will say,
When *some* names shall live but in history's curse;
When Truth will be heard, and these Lords of a day
Be forgotten as fools, or remember'd as worse;—

"Was this then the fate of that high-gifted man,
"The pride of the Palace, the bower and the hall,
"The orator—dramatist—minstrel,—who ran
"Through each mode of the lyre, and was master of all!

"Whose mind was an essence compounded with art
"From the finest and best of all other men's powers;—
"Who ruled, like a wizard, the world of the heart,
"And could call up its sunshine, or bring down its showers

"Whose humour, as gay as the fire-fly's light,
"Play'd round every subject, and shone as it play'd;—
"Whose wit, in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade;—

"Whose eloquence—bright'ning whatever it tried,
"Whether reason or fancy, the gay or the grave,—
"Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide,
"As ever bore Freedom aloft on its wave!"

Yes—such was the man, and so wretched this fate;—
And thus, sooner or later, shall all have to grieve,
Who waste their morn's dew in the beams of the Great,
And expect 'twill return to refresh them at eve!

In the woods of the North there are insects that prey
On the brain of the elk till his very last sigh; ‡
Oh, Genius! thy patrons, more cruel than they,
First feed on thy brains, and then leave thee to die

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

INTERESTING FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE ELOPEMENT.

May 30, 1818.

An elopement took place some days ago, which has been the subject of general conversation throughout the elegant neighbourhood where the parties were found in a situation from which nothing less than an elopement could have resulted. The case is a very singular one; for the infidelity of the lady to her husband has already found part of its punishment, in the voluntary absence of her gallant, and nothing remains to reconcile her to the loss of the splendid society in which she used to move, or to what she certainly considers a less endurable privation—the total abandonment of her children. The injured husband belongs to a family of much repectability, and his attentions to his wife were undivided and unremitting. The profession of which he is a member is that which peculiarly affords leisure to a man to pay much attention. Some months ago a Catholic nobleman of Irish title, who had been a lieutenant in the army, and whose age had not reached 21 years, was introduced into the family of the clergyman, whose misfortune it is our painful duty to record. He was observed to be very particular in addressing himself at each visit to the eldest daughter, and the general belief was, that a speedy communication of his sentiments would be made. The young lady herself expected this, and having seen her mother and lover frequently engaged in very close conversations, viewed the good understanding between them as an omen of their approaching happiness. Finding that this mode of courtship was continued for a long time, and not fancying the plan of receiving addresses by proxy, she adopted the expedient of looking very cooly upon her lover, who, however, noticed this appalling circumstance in no other manner than by a closer application to her mother. Upon the return of her ladyship's husband from the country, where he had been for a short time, the conduct of this insane profligate assumed that complexion which is seldom equivocal, and the suspicions of the servants having been excited, the injured husband was told that his disgrace was at least contemplated; he immediately proceeded to the apartment of his wife, where he saw her engaged in a very close conversation with the young lord. It was thought necessary by the husband in consequence of this discovery, to set those to watch them who had already seen enough to enable them to judge of the nature of the intimacy. The room in which the young lord slept was at some distance from that which her ladyship occupied. An apartment opposite to her ladyship's was unoccupied. The servants at the hour of retiring hid themselves in that apartment. At the hour of one they heard a step of person who advanced to the door of her ladyship's chamber; the door opened, and the figure, undressed, glided in. The door was locked, and so it remained till five o' clock, when it was perceived slowly to open and let out the figure, which was now seen to be the young nobleman. The matter immediately became public. Her ladyship run off with her gallant. Her husband took away his children, of whom there are seven, from the scene of his disgrace, and sealed up the doors, and was immediately after applied to by her ladyship upon the subject of the plate, which, she said, as he could not be in the humour for entertaining, she could make better use of! Her paramour went away from her two days after, without ceremony, and is now in Ireland. Law proceedings are going forward as speedily as possible. A divorce is not a stranger to the lady's family. She is 42 years of age, rather handsome.—*Sunday paper.*

† The sum was two hundred pounds—*offered* when Sh-rd-n could no longer take any sustenance, and declined, for him, by his friends.

‡ Naturalists have observed that, upon dissecting an elk, there was found in its head some *large* flies, with its brain almost eaten away by them.—*History of Poland.*

THE OBSERVER.

June 14, 1818.

ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.

A broker named Rumbold, residing in St. Martin's-le-grand, was summoned before Alderman J. J. Smirh, at Guildhall, on Friday, to answer the complaint of W. Bedford, a poor man with a large family. The complainant stated, that Rumbold in distraining his goods for rent and taxes had acted illegally and oppresively. He not only refused to render him an account of the sale and expenses, but had defrauded him of two mahogany tables, and had surreptitiously obtained a sum of money from a friend who had interfered in his behalf. The friend alluded to, deposed, that hearing Bedford's goods were taken away by the defendant Rumbold, he applied to him to know what claim there was upon them, and to endeavour to compromise the matter, when Rumbold told him that if he could raise 6*l.* 10s. he would send the goods back again to Bedford. He accordingly agreed to this, and giving him a 5*l.* note, told him he would send Bedford with the remaining 1*l.* 10s. When, however Bedford had paid him this he refused to relinquish the goods, unless the unfortunate man would go and fetch him another 1*l.* note, and he not being able to do this, Rumbold retained the two tables, and added, that if Bedford dared to summon him before the magistrate, he would get him arrested; and if ever he "clapt his paw" upon him again he would make him tremble:—During these statements the defendant, Mr. Rumbold, a corpulent little man, in full dress, and whose circumference would at least double his altitude, had foisted himself close to the elbow of Alderman Smith, with a most ludicrous affectation of familiarity, and with all the extra-official hauteur imaginable, he continued to turn over divers sheets of foolscap which he had brought with him, and which appeared to be covered with accounts, abstracts of the statutes, &c. At length, the complaint being stated, the magistrate called upon him to exhibit "his account of the sale and expenses," in a tone of severity which evidently discomposed his self satisfaction a little. He contrived however, after some delay, to pick out a paper from his bundle which he handed in as the required statement The magistrate pointing to the first item, "stamp, 5s" desired the chief clerk to refer to the act of parliament, when the legal charge was found to be 2s. 9d.; and the defendant being asked to explain this, he replied very tritely, "The overplus is for warehouse room."

Magistrate: Warehouse room! You well know you have to right to make any such demand.

Rumbold: What, then, will you allow me to charge it no porterage, eh;

Magistrate: No, sir, I shall allow no more than the law points out.

The next item was, "Two men in possession eight days, and the Magistrate inquired if this was a fact, and was told that there was one only.

Rumbold: Yes; but your worship don't perceive that we have two executions, one for the rent and another for the taxes, so that I was entitled to put two men in if I chose to be oppressive.

Magistrate: Why you have been guilty of the oppression in making the defendant pay for two, and you have been also guilty of fraud, in charging two when you know there was only one.

These and several other similar over-reachings were then struck out of his account, and he was ordered to settle with the complainant and to pay the cost before he left the office; the Magistrate observing that he hoped he would take care never to come before him under such circumstances again.

Rumbold: Your worship, that is as it hereafter may be; but with respect to costs demanded of me, I must take leave to say there is no provision in the statute to authorize such a claim.

Magistrate: I will tell you what provision there is in the statute; there is one which makes your conduct an indictable offence, and I would advise you to remember this, as a check upon future rapacity.

Rumbold: An indictable offence! No sir, I can't think that. Though indeed there are many defects in that act of parliament which I will demonstrate to you if you will listen to me. This speech excited some laughter, and the worthy magistrate put an end to this exhibition of effrontry and rapaciousness by ordering the officers to enforce his departure, which they did do somewhat unceremoniously.

The question repecting the two tables was a very intricate one and no decision was given upon it.

DEATH OF MR. HILEY ADDINGTON.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, of a mortification in his stomach, on Thursday night. He had been indisposed for some time, but it was not apprehended till Wednesday that his dissolution would be so speedy. An express was then sent off to his brother Lord Viscount Sidmouth, who set off immediately, but could not arrive before the fatal event had taken place.

Mr. H. Addington was a gentleman of most pleasing and amiable manners. He possessed a considerable fund of information, was a good classical scholar, and was very punctual and active in the discharge of his official duties, so long as his health would permit him. He was a man of the highest integrity and honour, and in all the relations of domestic life, as father, brother, husband, most exemplary. Among the minor excellencies we may class his convivia ity, his abundant store of anecdotes, his constant flow of spirits, his kind and gentle disposition. It was his lot, amidst all the storms and dissensions of politics, never to have made an enemy even among those most opposed to him in political opinions. And sure we are, that there is no man of any party, who reads this tribute to his memory, who will not say that he amply deserved it.

June 28.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

[The temper and disposition of the Bey of Tripoli, the encouraging frankness with which he enters on the subject of discoveries in the interior of Africa, and the sincerity of his intentions to fall in with the views of the English, are strongly evinced in a conversation with Captain Smith and our consul recently held with him and some of his officers, which is so curious as well as important, that our readers, we think, will not be displeased with having it laid before them from the original minute.]

'His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by a magnanimous perseverance in the cause of humanity and justice, having bestowed peace on Europe, is now solicitous to extend his benevolent views to the natives of those regions lying to the southward of the dominions of your Highness, and the several kings, your allies; will your Highness therefore assist so laudable an object by affording your powerful protection?—I shall be happy to render every assistance to such an undertaking; I have already shewn that to two Englishmen who came here some years ago.

Is your Highness certain they were Englishmen?—They said they were and that they came from Egypt by way of Fezzan.

Does your Highness, or any person in the Divan, recollect either of their names?—No answer was given to this question for some time, on which I asked if the name of one might not be Horneman; when Mourad Reis said he recollected it was.

How long is it since they were in Tripoli?—About fifteen or sixteen years.

What became of them after they left Tripoli; and where were they bound to?—They returned to Fezzan with intent to penetrate southward to the Nile (Niger), and thence by the river to Tumbuctoo; but one of them who had been ill of a fever, occasioned by drinking too much bad water after fatigue, died at Aucalas.

Was that the same person mentioned to me last winter by the Bey of Fezzan?—The same; the Bey had charge to conduct them to Bournou.

Does your Highness know what became of the other?—He cont[illegible] journey, but fell ill at Houssor, in the [illegible] of a Tripoline merchant established t[illegible] resuming his travels before he was recove[illegible]sed, and died at Tombuctoo.

Does your Highness know whether either of them left any papers, books, or effects?—No; but I will direct an inquiry, Moors never destroy papers.

Does your Highness imagine it difficult for a party to reach the Nile (Niger) though the dominions of your friend the King of Bournou?—Not in the least, the road to Bournou is as beaten as that to Bengazi.

Will your Highness grant protection to a party wishing to proceed that way?—Any person wishing to go in that direction, I will send an embassy to Bournou to escort him thither, and from thence the King will protect him to the Nile. But I must first clothe him as a Turk.

Will he be subject to much troublesome inquiry on that head? No; but he must not say he is a Christian. People in the interior are ignorant; I will clothe him in a particular way.

But will your Highness guarantee the perfect safety of such a person against all accidents, except sickness or unavoidable casualties?—I do guarantee it.

Will your Highness undertake to produce, in the event of disaster, the papers and effects of the deceased, with a particular note written by himself, commencing on the day he might be taken ill, stating his opinion, &c. of the cause, and continued daily until he shall be rendered incapable of writing? This question is not to be considered by your Highness as a doubt of safe conduct, but it is absolutely necessary for the consolation of the friends of the defunct.—I do undertake to produce all such papers; but there ought not to be less than four persons, in case of misfortune by sickness.

Will your Highness give directions that a party shall not be obliged to proceed at the will of the escort, not to travel in the heat of the sun, nor in the summer, unless they like?—The strangers shall be masters. From September to May is the time I recommend for an Englishman, but travellers have a fault of generally hurrying a caravan.

Will you also answer for the assistance & guarantee of the King of Bournou?—Most certainly.

Can your Highness afford protection to a party going to the south-westward?—Nearly the same as through Bournou.

Are there many boats passing and repassing that part of the Nile (Niger), south of Bournou, and what is their object?—They are numerous, and carry effects and passengers to the several towns on the banks of the river.

What are the names of the towns in that direction, your Highness has the greatest commerce with?—In Wangurra, Cashoraa, Cashna, Zangarra, Gooba, Bombarra, Houssa and Tombuctoo, there are also some Tripoline merchants.

Next to Bournou, what place has your Highness most direct communication with?—Sonat, which is the principal station for caravans, that proceed to Tombuctoo, by way of Gadam.

What is the form of government at Sonat?—Republican, with a sort of head chief or prince, the same as at Houssa and Tombuctoo.

In what manner do the subjects of your Highness obtain leave to pass those countries at a great distance from your frontier?—The travelling merchants insure themselves by giving presents, trifling ones, to the head of the country they arrive at, who affords them safe conduct to the next.

How is the usual trade between Tripoli and and Tombuctoo conducted?—It is mostly carried on by Fezzan and Gadam merchants.

What number of camels does the Tombuctoo caravan usually consist of?—Not so many as formerly; not above a hundred and fifty. The caravan to Morocco is the largest, as they have not so far to go, it is generally composed of three or four thousand camels.

When does the Fezzan caravan proceed to Tombuctoo?—The direct road is rather by Gadam, as the nearer one. They set out commonly in March, travel greatly by night, and return towards November, where there is a very extensive fair held at Gadam resorted to by immense numbers.

What are the principal articles of traffic?—Slaves, gold, gum, hides, dates, baraccans, nitre, cotton cloth, and great quantities of a fruit resembling coffee.

What is the greatest length of time the ca-

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ravan is without the means of replenishing their water?—Eight days.

'Such', Captain Smith writes,' is the substance of the princip[illegible]estions I asked of the of the Bashaw, w[illegible]ence and good nature, during the lo[illegible]ce were eminently conspicuous, [illegible]y as the discussion of several of t[illegible]quired time and reference.

I trust such conduct will be duly appreciated, when it is considered that this prince, by the communications thus made, and the free access to his several towns, already given to me, has fully proved himself above the mean intolerance that actuates the generality of Turks;

and more especially as he is acting thus in defiance of the memorable prophecy, stating that all these countries are to be restored to the Christians, and which is so universally believed, that the gates of the several towns and fortresses are closed every Friday from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., the day and hour predicted for the event; to this, in a great measure, may be ascribed the jealous anxiety with which the Turks watch our desire of exploring these countries.'

THE CHAMPION. 14, June. 1818.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT FROM THE SECRET COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF THE LOWER ORDERS.

[redacted]

[illegible] to the Established Church. Where the [illegible] exist of erecting two schools, upon each [illegible]ple, education is not checked by the exclusive plan being adopted in one of them, because the other may comprehend the children of sectaries. In places where only one school can be supported, it is manifest that any regulations which excluded Dissenters, deprive the poor of that body of all means of education.

Your Committee, however, have the greatest satisfaction in observing that in many schools where the national system is adopted, an increasing degree of liberality prevails, and that the church catechism is only tangat, and attendance at the established place of public worship only required, of those whose parents belong to the establishment; due assurance being obtained that the children of sectaries shall learn the principles and attend the ordinances of religion, according to the doctrinies and forms to which their families are attached.'

It is with equal pleasure that your Committee have found reason to conclude, that the Roman Catholic poor are anxious to avail themselves of those Protestant Schools established in their neighbourhood, in which no catechism it taught; and they indulge a hope, that the clergy of that persuasion may offer no discouragement to their attendance, more especially as they appear in one instance, to have contributed to the support of schools, provided that no catechism was taught, and no religious observances exacted. It is contrary to the doctrine as well as discipline of the Romish Church, to allow any Protestant to interfere with those matters, and consequently it is impossible for Romanists to send their children to any school where they form part of the plan.

In the numerous districts where no aid from private exertions can be expected, and where the poor are manifestly without adequate means of instruction, your Committee are persuaded, that nothing can supply the deficiency but the adoption, under certain material modification, of the Parish School System, so usefully established in the Northern part of the Island, ever since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and upon which many important details will be found in the Appendix.

The modifications will be dictated principally by the necessity of attending to the distinction, already pointed out, between districts where private charity may be expected to furnish the means of education, and those where no such resource can be looked to; and the Tables subjoined to this Report, will afford important lights on this subject. It appears further to your Committee, that it may be fair and expedient to assist the parishes where no school-houses are erected, with the means of providing them, so as only to throw upon the inhabitants the burthen of paying the schoolmaster's salary, which ought certainly not to exceed 24l. a year. It appears to your Committee, that a sufficient supply of schoolmasters may be procured for this sum, allowing them the benefits of taking scholars, who can afford to pay; and permitting them, of course, to occupy their leisure hours in other pursuits. The expense attending this invaluable system in Scotland, is found to be so very trifling, that it is never made the subject of complaint by any of the landholders.

Your Committee forbear to enquire minutely in what manner this system ought to be connected with the Church Establishment. That such a connexion ought to be formed appears manifest; it is dictated by a regard to the prosperity and stability of both systems, and in Scotland the two are mutually connected together. But a difficulty arises in England, which is not to be found there. The great body of the Dissenters from the Scottish Church differ little, if at all, in doctrine from the Establishment; they are separated only by certain opinions of a political rather than a religious nature, respecting the right of patronage, and by some shades of distriction as to church discipline; so that they may concientiously send their children to parish schools connected with the Establishment, and teaching its catechism. In England the case is widely diffrent; and it appears to your Committee esentially necessary that this circumstance be carefully considered in devising the arangements of the system. To place the choice of the schoolmaster in the Parish Vestry, subject to the approbation of the Parson, and the visitation of the Diocesan; but to provide that the children of sectarians shall not be compelled to learn any Catechism or attend any Church, other than those of their parents, seems to your Committee the safest path by which the legislature can hope to obtain the desirable objects of security to the Estab[illegible]shment on the one hand[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]Toasted fowl, and drink a bottle of wine. He set to, as may be supposed, without much grace, though with infinite spirit, and had accomplished about half of his morning Luncheon, which was placed on a table in the water, and balanced with corks, when he suddenly relinquished his task and eagerly grasped at a stake which was fortuuately within his reach. It appears that he had been suddenly seized with the cramp; when a friend, who was witnessing the scene, leapt into the water, and brought him to the bank. Had not this mischance occurred, he would most probably have won his bet, as we understand, he had performed the same feat before.

LETTERS OF THE BLACK DWARF.

The Black Dwarf in London, to the Yellow Bonze at Japan.

THE BLACK DWARF AT THE MASQUERADE.

Variety of Political Characters exhibited to the life

MY YELLOW FRIEND,

I have just returned from an amusement, if not peculiar to this country, yet peculiar to Europe, and here carried to a singular extreme. It is an European fashion that at certain periods those who have *no characters of their own*, shall borrow, for a few hours, the characters of some body else, and play them *as well* as they can, for the amusement of each other in large parties, where they group together at midnight, as the best calculated hour for the display of falsehood and deception. Here the gayest cyprians generally assume the garb of nuns, and as much of the demeanour as they can of the *holy sisterhood*. Common cheats, play lawyers and parsons. Common scoundrels often assume the garb of both houses, and those who wish to become honourable murderers, display the nicety of their taste by personating the sons of Esculapius.

Fictitious characters, however, I have no wish to exhibit to thee. There are *abraver few*, who dare appear in their own characters, be they bad or good; and only assume those disguises which may bear some identity with themselves. Amongst the group I have selected for thy amusement and information, the following specimens, which left all mock attempts at assumed characters at an immeasurable distance. I need not add, that they were *applauded*. Thou hast, no doubt, sufficient sagacity to discover what *enthusiam* they *must* have excited throughout the assembly. The first that attracted my attention was:—

The character of NOBODY, by a P——R——. This was the most admirable character displayed during the masquerade. It had all the essentials of *nonentity* and *chimera* about it. The *strings* by which it moved were *as well* concealed, as in real life. Several *attendants* acted as *conscience keeper*, *leading-string holder*, *assitant tailor*, *man milliner*, stay maker, boot polisher, whisker trimmer, state-dresser, &c. &c. &c. &c. *It* had *somebody* to see for it—*somebody* to hear for it—*somebody* to think for it—somebody to walk for it,—and somebody to talk for it. At *supper* however, it was said to have forgot the character of *nobody*, and eat and drank more than any body. This however, was merely a designed change of character, and intended to prove that *sometimes*, the P—was SOMEBODY although *always destitute of soul*!

A BISHOP, by a B— of Y—. This mask *amused* the company a little, by a faithful exhibition of the whole arts of *duelling*, venial adultery, and such other *clerical virtues*. There was however great *sameness* in the keeping, and the spectators grew tired both of praising and censuring.

AN ADMIRAL ON SHORE, by a D— of C—. A very good *mask*, exhibiting great variety of character. His method of making love occasioned much laughter; and he sung the frog's courtship in a very gallant style.—

Young froggre would a wooing go.
Heigho, said Rowley.
Whether his mother would let him, or no
Heigho, said Anthony Rowley.

A FORTUNE HUNTER—Prince Hum—g. Very entertaining, and dressed quite in character. He selected a very beautiful Dutch looking damsel, of about 40 stone weight, for his partner, and they were encored in the following duet.

HE
I always love mine belly full
Of victuals, and all what else;
So let us wed, and Johnny Bull
Will find us goods and chattells.

SHE
Yes, dearest Hum...g, thou'rt the lad!
My charms, tho' somewhat ripe, are
Destined to make a nation glad,
And Bull shall pay the piper.

BE....O! lady! thou shalt Hum...g's be
BOTH....A glorious coup[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]ere properly encreased by the rehearsal of the belief, and the sacrifice concluded always with an *hallelujah*! If the poor victims were discovered afterwards to be innocent, an act of atonement was very properly made, by singing, *non nobis Domine* and *Te Deum*! Several MEMBERS of the Holy Inquisition attended the principal character. Mr. W—b—e, the Att—y—G—, and several great characters were among the personators

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND were capitally represented by a TOMBSTONE, on which was inscribed, Hic Jacet, "*Leges Angliæ*" barbarously murdered in St. Stephen's chapel Anno Domini, 1817.

We hope that we shall rise again.
But we can hardly tell you when.

"THE NEW TIMES," by DR. SLOP. This mask had a *little* dark lanthorn, which he rudely thrust into every one's face, to dazzle them while he put out the regular lights of the theatre. We do not say this was done to pick their pockets, but something was missing after each of his attempts. Every time he extinguished a light, he cried out "NEW TIMES, and strongly endeavoured to persuade the people, that darkness was *much better* for them and that they should not only suffer him to put out the lights, but shut their eyes. It is mere justice to say, that the Doctor *promised* to take no advantage of them, but they still kept their hands upon their purses; and he was so enraged at the repeated calls for "OLD TIMES," and "BETTER TIMES." that he ran to the supper room, cursed all the company, got tipsy alone, and roared away the following ditty:

What fools are these people to *waste all these lights*
When all it can do, is to *injure their sights!*
Why won't they be cautious, and *strengthen the eye?*
What need they of sight when *the doctor* is by?
I'd *see for them all*, for them all would *I hear*,
For them all would I *feel*, and for all would I *care*.
I'd give t em no trouble for thinking d'ye see,
But think for them all, aye *and take my own fee!*
Yet curse the unmannerly fools! they *wont pay*,
Tho' I labour'd so hard to *get rid of the day*;
My "NEW TIMES," is the toast, and the boast of the wise.
So no light, truth, or reason! friends, put out your eyes!
Don't see S——a hypocrite—Hiley a slave,
Poor Canning a jester, or I am a knave,
Don't feel you are hungry, or wretched, or sad,
But pay us our wages, Be *grateful* and *glad*.

THE MORNING POST, was represented by a *post*, so very naturally, that *the Courier* run against it, and spoiled his cries of *seventh edition*! in which it was announced, that the "proprietors had stopped the press, to announce that nothing particular had arrived!"

ENGLISH LIBERTY, by a *Lancashire Weaver*. —This mask was dressed in a complete suit of heavy irons, from the manufactory of Sidmouth, Castles, and Co. He was dressed, or rather undressed, in his shirt and breeches, not having been allowed time to put on the remainder of his clothes when seized. The fetters had galled his legs, and the length of time he had been imprisoned had emaciated his frame. *Two goalers*, however, swore that he had been *kindly treated*, and that it was *very pleasant* to *wear irons*? The *Freeman* himself seemed in much pain, and very discontented; but but *the gaolers*, swore he was very happy, and several Members of Parliament *laughed heartily*, and swore it it was true.

A MOUNTEBANK, by Mr. C—g.—This mask was occasionally very conspicuous. He danced and tumbled in very direction. No matter whether in the streets or in the kennel, so that he could pick up something? He was too miserable to have a stage of his own, but ran about the different places of resort, getting upon a table here, a stool there, and standing on the bare ground at another place. His fault was his punishment; for his jokes were so ill timed, that he generally purchased with them a good beating. Towards the end of the evening a *funeral* passed by, and the impudent mountebank jumped *upon the coffin*, and began to play off his tricks. The bearers took it in dudgeon, and tossed the merry andrew in a blanket so severely that he went home, unable to prosecute his intention of playing after supper the parts of a monkey, a jackall, and a large ape, all of which he had promised in the bills. *The Doctors* gave him *some quarterly bills*, which a little revived his fainting sprits, and relieved his sore bones.

THE HOUSE OF C——s, was *enacted* by a *walking ledger* with a large majority of *cyphers*. The house of L——s by a grown-up baby, with a rattle in its hands on which was painted, HEREDITARY LEGISLATION! and "NURSERY POLITICS!" over the door from which the child came was inscribed "INCURABLRE."

A VILLAIN, by the WORST MAN in his majesty's dominiosn

This mask was consummately perfect; in his representation, the *apostate*, the *renegade*, the *parricide*, the *traitor*, the *tyrant*, the *cheat*, the *bully*, and the *ingrate*, were equally conspicuous. Yet a *consistent* depravity made him more hateful than contemptible. His absence was wished by all, but he resolutely opposed himself to the "curses both loud, a[illegible]eep!" which were not lightly hurled at his condu[illegible]

The NATION; by a grope of [illegible]-mongers. These masks afforded much am[illegible]S——e was at their head; and he call[illegible]*e laws of the land*! Another swore [illegible]uly represented all those *who ha*[illegible] *should have none*; and all th[illegible] virtual representation. One [illegible] into a waistcoat for himself; an[illegible] Bill of Rights manufactured into [illegible] They all agreed that to *take* was *rig*[illegible] *better*; that they *had taken*, and they [illegible] that it was a great sin in the part of the p[illegible]ake take any think from them, seeing they re[illegible]ed the nation, and taxed the nation, and robbed the nation so much more dextrously than any one else could do. They went off singing in chorus, from Rob Roy's grave;—

That they should take who have the power.
And they should keep who can.

AN ACCOUNT BOOK, by Mr. V——t. There was nothing in this but a few unintelligible reckonings, all supposed to be wrong.

THE STOCKS, by A PAIR OF REAL STOCKS! in which were a great many people who would have been very glad to get out.

I could have selected many others worthy of notice, but the evening grew far advanced, and I am unfitted for prolonged festivity; so making my bow to a mask in the character of the GOOD HUMOUR, which I understood to be represented by the Master of the ceremonies, I left the assembly to describe its eccentricities to my friend.

Thy well-wisher,
THE BLACK DWARF.

IMPROMPTU

ON READING THAT 200,000 LEECHES HAD ARRIVED

[redacted]

[illegible]ice-Chancellor's Court, June 5.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

SEA-SERPENT!!!

I. Joseph Woodward, master of the sch. Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Penopscot to Hingham on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Agementicus being W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat, Supposing it to be the wreck of some vessel, I made towards it: and on approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea-Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil, and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike him, and rebound as though fired against a rock:—he, however, shook his head and tail most terribly—he again threw himself into a coil and came towards us with his mouth wide open. in the mean time, I had charged my gun again and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came close under the bows of the sch. and, had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side the vessel and his tail the other—he played around us about five hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judge him to be, of the least twice the length of my sch. say one hundred and thirty feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen feet—his body, below the neck, at least, six feet diameter—his head was large in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his gills were about twelve feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in perpendicular direction, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Hingham, May 12, 1818.

Having read the above statement of Capt. Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES,
JOHN MAYO,

Plymouth, &c. *May* 13, 1818.

Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes and John Mayo, and made oath that the above statement, by them, subscribed, is just and true—before me.

JOTHAM LINCOLN, *Just. Peace.*